THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

T. T. Thomas has been elected President of the Savannah Port Society.——R. D. Bogart has been elected President of the Cooper Boat Club of Savannah.—*Savannah News.*

MACON.

The salary of the Mayor of Macon has been fixed at $2,400.; Clerk, $1,600; Treasurer, $2,400; Chief of Police, $1,800.——Macon needs water works.——There has been a great business done by our merchants in the last few days.——A domino party in Macon on the 22d.—*Enterprise.*

COLUMBUS.

The total number of minors in Columbus is 4,118.——The comptroller's report credits Columbus with $90,000 iron foundries.——The ordinary expenses of the city government of Columbus last year were a little over $47,000. The extraordinary expenses made this amount some $10,000 more.——Broad street, Columbus, is happy in having seventeen negro men and women, who keep pie and fried chicken stands.——The North and South railroad, running but twenty miles, is already begining to pay Columbus very well for her investment.——The old officers of Chattahoochee National Bank of Columbus have been re-elected.—*Columbus Enn.*

Dr. Bob Weir, of Columbus, had a window shutter to fall on him which cut a gash five inches long on his head.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

ROME.

A colored temperance society has been organized in this city.—*Commercial.*

The Rome Courier says: "It is no doubt a matter of interest to them, and we congratulate our readers upon the fact that Colonel B. F. Sawyer has consented to retain his position as editor, and his trenchant pen will continue to delight, amuse, and instruct. 'Comparisons are odious,' but it is no boast to say that in editorial ability he stands high even among the ablest in the State."

AUGUSTA.

Mayor George S. Jackson has been re-elected president of the Augusta and Summerville railroad.—*Constitutionalist.*

Work on the Port Royal Railroad is progressing rapidly with every indication that the line will be completed from Augusta to its tide-water terminus by the 20th of February.——A colored man, Peter Smith, was found dead in his bed at his room in Augusta.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

ALBANY.

Our farmers are busily engaged in preparing for another year's crop.——In Albany beef sells at from 12½ to 15 cents per pound.——On Friday night last a stable belonging to Mr. John Cutliff, of Albany, caught fire and was entirely consumed, with all its contents, consisting of corn, fodder and cotton seed. A fine horse was in the stable and burned to death.—*Central City.*

AMERICUS.

Mr. Percy Rainford, of Sumter county, while ginning, a few days since, had his hand caught in the gin and had his arm and hand so badly crushed and sawed that it had to be amputated above the elbow.——Richard Cleghorn, who was cut with a knife in an affray with Charles Crogham, died of his wounds on Monday night.—*Americus Republican.*

CARTERSVILLE.

At the annual meeting of the Cartersville Car Factory Company of this city, Captain Charles B. Wallace was elected President, Mr. H. Padgett was also appointed General Superintendent.——One hundred coal cars are being made at the car factory for the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company.——The next convocation of the Protestant Episcopal church for this district will meet in this city on the 16th of May next.——Our farmers are all busily engaged in breaking land, cleaning up fence corners and resetting fences.——Every available foot of tillable land is being called into requisition this season.——Wheat is small and backward in this section.——It is rumored that three additional iron furnaces are to be erected in this county.——The organ of the Methodists in Cartersville has been placed in position.—*Cartersville Standard and Express.*

DALTON.

The infant daughter of Judge McCutchen was quite seriously burned on Saturday last by the nurse overturning some boiling coffee upon the face and neck of the little creature.——The new cotton factory in Murray county will soon be in full blast. The machinery for it reached the depot at this place last week.——Mr. F. B. Morris has been elected Mayor of Dalton. Some twenty-five or thirty Germans passed through Dalton on Sunday last for Rome, whither they go to work in the machine shops of that city.—*North Georgia Citizen.*

Alabama News.

Fire-wood is very scarce in Huntsville.

Ex-Governor Lindsay has recovered from his recent illness.

Steps are being taken to rebuild the portion of Tuscaloosa recently burned.

Montgomery has already received more cotton than she received during the whole of last year.

The Burger family of bell ringers are in Montgomery.

The State University has a law department connected with it.

Judge Wamble, of Tuscumbia, is about to establish, near the city, one of the largest tanneries in the South.

De Mortuis.

Mrs. F. M. Owen, of Columbus, died on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Martha D. Slappey, of Sumter county, died on the 10th instant.

Mr. W. W. Boyd, of Valdosta, died on the 8th instant.

South Carolina Items.

Full houses greet the Oates troupe in Charleston.

Madame Janaushcek appears in Charleston as Mary Stuart on Tuesday.

The building of a Jewish synagogue in Columbia has been given up.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN FROZEN OVER.—Lake Champlain, at its widest part, opposite Burlington, where the width is ten miles, is frozen over. This is the earliest date at which the broad lake has ever been known to freeze over. From a table of the dates of the freezing over of the lake for fifty-seven years past, we find that but four times in that period has the whole lake closed earlier than January 15. The earliest date of the closing over of the ice is January 7, in 1867. The latest time of freezing of the broad lake on record is March 4. Three or four winters in the last fifty-eight years, the lake has not been closed by ice at all. It has never closed in December before, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The average time of closing is the last week in January, and the average duration of the ice is two months.

AT a funeral, lately, there stood in the house of the defunct an old-fashioned clock, which, when it finished the announcement of the meridian hour, was made to play a tune. The officiating minister was in the midst of his sermon when, noon having arrived, the clock commenced striking twelve. In a very solemn tone he impressed upon his hearers the inevitable flight of time; but the exhortation was evidently ineffective, as the clock instantly followed with the cheery old notes of "Take your time, Miss Lucy."—*Danbury News.*

FIFTY teams loaded with buffalo meat arrived in Wichita, Kansas, last week. Game is said to be a drug in the market there.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 17, 1873.

Senate met at 10 A. M. President Trammell in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Spalding.

Roll called and journal of yesterday read and approved.

A message was received from the House, stating that that body had passed several bills.

A report from the judiciary committee was taken up, recommending the passage of several bills.

On motion, the rules were suspended to allow the introduction of a bill.

Mr. Kibbee—A bill to destroy all bonds and coupons which may become the property of the State.

Mr. Wofford, Chairman of Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Dalton Water Works and Gas Light Company. Committee recommended an an amendment.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to allow James H. Johnson, of Liberty county, to practice medicine and charge for the same. Committee reported adversely to the passage, and the bill was lost.

A bill to alter and amend section 4522 of the Code. Committee recommended a substitute. Agreed to.

Mr. Simmons opposed the passage of the bill or the substitute.

Mr. Reese favored its passage. The object of the bill was to protect the hogs and stock of the people where the fences of the party were insecure. The criterion was to be the general condition of the fences in the neighborhood, and to be left to the jury by evidence adduced.

Mr. Simmons opposed its passage on the grounds of its indefinite provisions. Criminal laws must be construed strictly, and the trouble with this bill was to define a neighborhood. It would apply to one portion of a county and not to another. He thought that it would be impossible to convict under the law from its vague bearings.

Mr. Brown advocated its passage; thought it was the remedy for serious existing troubles.

Mr. Wofford moved to recommit to Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

A bill to authorize executors, administrators, guardians and trustees to settle with minor females after marriage the same as if she had attained her legal majority, provided the husband had attained his majority.

Mr. Reese opposed the bill. It was a strange idea that these minors should be selected to have their property and all others denied. The provision that the husband was of age amounted to nothing. He had nothing to do with this separate estate. It was the very means to have the property wasted and destroyed, and instead of giving her a start in life, it would pass out of her hands on account of her inexperience, and, by all means, she should be protected.

A message from the Governor was received.

Mr. Brown favored the passage of the bill. It was a wise provision—saving trouble and expense. If a woman would trust herself with the husband, and her money would become hers at the attainment of her majority, what was the harm of an anticipation.

Mr. Cain also favored the passage. If a woman marries a man, where is the advantage of keeping her and him out of the use of her property? They need all that they can get to give them a start in life. Let them have the use of the property. A guardian or trustee cannot invest this property for her benefit; it is simply held for her without increasing. All that is reaped from the ownership of the property is the little interest that accrues; while, perhaps, in her own hands and under the guidance and control of the husband, it would be judiciously invested, enhanced, become a source of profit to them both. He heartily indorsed the bill for these reasons.

On taking the vote, the bill passed.

Message from the House stating that that body had concurred in the Senate resolution to appoint a committee to draft a bill to lessen the number of judicial circuits in the State.

A bill to renumber the militia districts of the State.

The committee reported adversely to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Reese opposed it on account of the expense, time and trouble, and averred that the people were familiar with the names and numbers; and he classed this as simply a piece of fancy work.

On the vote to agree with the report of the committee, it was carried, and the bill was lost.

A bill to repeal the second section, article six of the Constitution; to abolish the office of State School commissioner.

Committee reported adversely to its passage.

After a debate participated in by Messrs. McAfee, Hudson, and Gilmore, the bill was lost.

A bill to regulate the drawing and impanelling jurors in this State. Committee recommended a substitute. Substitute agreed to and bill passed.

A bill to amend section 2479 of the Code in reference to the time of executing warrants of appraisement.

Mr. Simmons opposed the passage.

Mr. Winn favored in an argumentative effort.

The vote being taken was yeas 12, nays 21. The bill was lost.

A bill to alter and amend section 3886 of the Code. Committee recommended an additional amendment. Report was agreed to. Vote taken and bill lost.

A bill to alter and amend section 2990 of the Code.

Message from the House stating that body was now ready to receive the Senate to hold a joint session, and go into the election of a State Printer.

On motion, the Senate repaired to the Hall of Representatives.

On returning to the Senate chamber, the bill to amend section 2990 of the Code was again taken up.

The committee reported adversely to the passage. Report agreed to, and the bill was lost.

A bill to alter and amend section 3472 of the Code.

Committee reported adversely to the passage. Report agreed to and the bill lost.

A bill to alter and amend the second section, article second, of the Constitution of this State in reference to the residence of voters.

Committee recommended its passage.

On report of the committee, the yeas and nays being called for, the vote stood—yeas 23; nays 14. Two-thirds not voting for the passage, the bill was lost.

A bill to amend section 2300 of the Code.

Committee reported adverse to its passage. Report agreed to. The bill was lost.

A bill to amend article 1, section 13, paragraph 2, of the constitution. Bill was lost.

A bill to increase the fees of the Justices of the Peace, Constables, etc. Reported adversely by committee, and bill lost.

A bill to change the act incorporating the Merchants and Mechanics Saving Bank of Columbus, striking out Savings and making the name the Merchants and Mechanics Bank. Committee reported favorably, and the bill passed.

A bill to change the time of holding courts in the Rome Judicial Circuit. Committee reported favorably, and the bill passed.

A bill to define the fees of Justices of the Peace, ex-officio Justices and Constables in this State. Committee reported favorably on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Brown opposed the report of the committee, on account of raising many of the fees and incorporating new ones, and moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Crawford favored the passage of the bill, stating that the office of Justice of the Peace was of much importance. Their jurisdiction had been increased, and in order to get good men to take the office it should pay them to do so. As to ex-officio justices, it was presumable that the Executive would appoint good men for that position. To get good men they must be paid to take the office. He thought the bill important, and warmly favored its passage.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, on motion the hour was extended until the bill under consideration was disposed of.

A motion was made that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday morning 10 A. M.

The yeas and nays were called for—yeas 22, nays 12. Motion prevailed.

The consideration of the bill was resumed.

Mr. Hester favored the passage of the bill, and thought the increase in fees was nothing but what justice and right demanded.

On motion, the previous question was called on the vote for the indefinite postponement; the yeas prevailed, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones.

Mr. Mercer of Chatham moved to reconsider the concurrence of the House in the Senate resolution to appoint a joint committee to reduce the number of judicial circuits in the State. Mr. Hunter of Brooks favored the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Hoge of Fulton opposed the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Bush of Miller and Foster, of Richmond favored reconsideration.

Mr. Jones of Burke and Turnbull of Banks favored reconsideration.

Mr. Stewart of Taylor and Latham of Campbell opposed the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Hudson of Schley, and Reese of Morgan favored reconsideration.

Mr. Teasley of Cherokee opposed reconsideration.

The motion to reconsider was lost by a large majority.

Hon. M. A. Evans, representative elect from Jefferson county, appeared, was sworn in and took his seat.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Williamson, of Baldwin—For the relief of Messrs. Boughton, Nisbet, Barnes and Moore. Appropriates over $8,000 to them for balance due on public printing.

Also, for the relief of the Merchants and Mechanics' Fire Company of Milledgeville.

Mr. Baker, of Bartow—To create a board of commissioners for Bartow county.

Mr. Bacon of Bibb—To amend the act to amend the road laws so far as relates to the county of Bibb.

Mr. Glisson of Burke—To amend the act to prescribe the manner of incorporating towns and villages in this State.

Mr. Mercer of Chatham—To revive the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta.

Mr McArthur of Chatham—To amend the act incorporating the Bank of Darien.

Mr. Carlton of Clarke—To change the lines between the counties of Coffee and Irwin.

Also, to appropriate $1,000 to the Athens fire department.

Mr. Lott of Coffee—To change the lines between the counties of Coffee and Irwin.

Mr. Lampkin of Columbia—To provide for an election in McDuffie county to decide whether that county shall be abolished.

Mr. Dorsey of Fayette—To amend the act amending the act to set apart a homestead and personalty.

Also, to amend the act prohibiting the sale of farm products between sunset and sunrise so as to include the county of Fayette.

Mr. Williams of Dooly—To authorize Mr. Edward Irvin of Dooly to retail liquor without license.

Mr. Towers of Floyd—To repeal the act incorporating Hillsboro and to incorporate South Rome.

Mr. Hoge of Fulton—For the relief of G. W. Anderson and W. P. Bolin, of Fulton county—appropriates $1,000 to them for the arrest of a party charged with crime.

Also, to incorporate the Oil, Fertilizer, Mineral Paint and Manufacturing Company of Atlanta.

Mr. Calhoun of Fulton—To authorize and require the Governor to sign all land grants issued and not signed before the convening of the Legislature.

Also, to allow U. D. Hardwick, of Fulton, to peddle without license.

Mr. Blue of Glynn—To define the amount of fines to be collected in Glynn county for violation of road laws.

Also, to repeal an act creating a board of commissioners for Glynn county.

Mr. Grant of Habersham—For the relief of John Morris, Tax Collector of Habersham county, for 1868, 1869.

Mr. Candler of Hall—To repeal an act creating a board of commissioners for Dawson county.

Also, for the relief of Dr. M. F. Stephenson of Hall county.

Mr. Culver of Harcock—To provide for the correct valuation of property in this State.

Mr. Morris of Henry—To amend an act to carry into effect section 8, article 2, of the constitution.

Also, to require justices of the peace and notaries public to furnish tax receivers with a list of taxpayers in their districts.

Mr. Richardson of Houston—To increase the official bond of the ordinary of Houston county.

Mr. Dorminy, of Irwin—To increase the fees of constables in Irwin county.

Mr. Butt, of Marion—To repeal section 2451 of the Code.

Also, for the relief of Dorinda Monck, of Marion county.

Mr. Roper, of Merriwether—To amend an act creating a board of commissioners for Meriwether county.

Mr. Shi, of Monroe—To fix the official bonds of the Sheriff, Ordinary and Clerk of Monroe county.

Mr. Davis, of Newton—To regulate the granting of licenses to retail liquors by the Ordinary of Newton county.

Mr. Simms of Newton—To define and extend the power of the Orphans' Home of the North Georgia Conference relative to apprenticeship.

Mr. Kirk of Madison—For the relief of the people of Madison county.

Mr. Kaigler of Quitman—To create a board of commissioners for Quitman county.

Mr. Colding of Pulaski—A resolution that no new matter be introduced after the 27th.

Mr. Clark of Richmond—To amend the act to perfect the Public School system of this State.

Mr. Dell of Screven—To regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in Screven county.

Mr. Hudson of Schley—To regulate the charges of transportation of freight by railroad companies in this State.

Mr. Blanton of Spalding—To exempt from jury duty licensed apothecaries.

Mr. Fort of Sumter—To provide for the payment of insolvent costs to officers of Sumter county.

Also, to amend the act to incorporate the City Bank of Americus.

Mr. Stewart of Taylor—To make valid the subscription by the town of Butler to the Johnson Institute, and the bonds issued therefor.

The Senate came in at 12 M. President Trammell took the chair and called the General Assembly to order.

Nominations for State Printer were announced in order.

Mr. W. S. Erwin nominated J. H. Estill.

Mr. E. M. Butt, of Marion, nominated W. A. Hemphill.

The vote stood: Estill 118, Hemphill 85.

SENATE VOTE.

Those voting for Hemphill are:

Messrs. Anderson, Brown, Carter, Deveaux, Estes, Hester, Hillyer, Jervis, Jones, Kibbee, W. P. Mathews, W. W. Mathews, McAfee, Simmons, Steadman, Winn, Mr. President.—17.

Those voting for Estill are:

Messrs. Arnow, Black, Brimberry, Cain, Cameron, Cannon, Clark, Crawford, Cone, Harris, Heard Hoyl, Hudson, Kirkland, Knight, Lester, Mattox, Nicholls, Peddy, Reese, Roberson, Wofford.—23.

HOUSE VOTE.

Those voting for Hemphill are:

Messrs. Anderson, Baxter, Bell, Blaker, Blanton, Bush, Butt, Calhoun, Candler, Clements, Coleman, Cureton, Davis, Dorsey, Dudley, Duncan of Hart, Dunlap, Dunn, Eakes, Feagin, Felton, Fiyat, Fowler, Freeman, Gilbert, Griffin, Hamilton, Hargett, Harris, Hightower of Polk, Hill, Hoge, Howell, Hutchinson of Haralson, Johnson, Jones of Burke, Jones of Chattooga, Kaigler of Quitman, Lankin, Latham, Leigh of Coweta, Lockett, Love of Catoosa, Lowe of Stewart, Masters, Mathews of Houston, Mathews of Upson, McBride, McDaniel, Merritt, Morris, Moses, Murphy, Osborne, Pierce, Reese, Richardson, Rogers, Simms, Stephens, Steward, Taliaferro, Teasley, Welchel, Williams of Dooly, Willis of Macon, Wofford, Bostwick; Mr. Speaker—68.

Those voting for Estill are:

Messrs. Adams, Atkinson, Baker, Barkwell, Barksdale, Battle, Beaty, Black, Blackwell, Bloe, Brantly, Brassell, Caswell, Cater, Clark, Coldding, Cook, Culver, Dell, DeLoach, Dorminy, Dugger, Duke, Dumas, Duncan of Lanier, Duncan of Rabun, Edwards, Ellis, Evans, Fort, Foster, Foy, Freeman, Glisson, Grant, Heard of Elbert, Heard of Green, Hight, Hightower of Johnson, Haggard, Hopps, Horne, Hudson, Hunter, Hurt, Jackson, Jenkins of Pike, Jenkins of Putnam, Kaigler of Terrell, Kirk, Lee of Appling, Leitzer, Long, Lott, Loveless, Lyon, Mattox, McArthur McKibben, McLean, McClellan, McRea, Mercer Mills, Newton, Nicholson, Ousley, Peabody, Poole, Reid, Roberts, Roper, Sadler, Shewmake, Shi, Sirmons, Smith of Bryan, Snead, Spence, Stapleton, Summerlin, Swearingen, Thompson, Tompkins, Towers, Trammell, Tucker, Tumlin, Turnbull, Tutt, Twitty, Walsh, Williams of Union, Williamson, Willingham, Willis of Talbot, Young, Yow—112.

Mr. Estill was declared elected State Printer.

The reading of bills the first time was resumed.

Mr. Mathews, of Upson—To provide for the payment of insolvent costs to the officers of Upson.

Mr. Cason of Ware—To repeal the act incorporating Waresboro.

Mr. Dubose of Warren—To prevent hunting on the Sabbath day.

Also, to change the line between the counties of Warren and McDuffie.

Mr. Hopps of Wayne—To provide for an election to fix the county site of Wayne county.

Mr. Beaty of Webster—To make it penal to cut beaver dams on Muddy or Cody creek in Webster county.

Also, to amend the act to create a board of commissioners for Webster county.

Mr. Rodgers, of Whitfield—For the relief of W. T. Edwards of Whitefield.

Mr. Reid of Wilcox—To create a board of commissioners for Wilcox county.

Mr. McLellan of Worth—To prevent fishing in private premises in Worth county.

Mr. Duncan of Laurens—To create an advisory board of commissioners for Laurens county.

Mr. Foster of Richmond moved to suspend the rules to take up the Senate resolution requiring the clerk and secretary to report each week the number of clerks employed, which prevailed by yeas 95, nays 5.

Mr. Foster moved to take up the resolution and concur in the same. The motion prevailed.

Bills were taken up for third reading.

To incorporate Whitesburg in Carroll county. Committee on corporations reported adverse to its passage.

Pending the remarks of Mr. Latham, of Campbell, House adjourned until 9 A. M. tomorrow.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in the contested election cases from Glynn, Fayette and Wayne counties in favor of the sitting members, James, Blue, R. T. Dorsey and D. G. Hoppe.

The speaker announced the following as the committee on the part of the House to report a bill reducing the judiciary circuits in this State: Latham, Peabody, Hoge, Anderson, Mercer, Lyon and Tutt.

The following were granted leaves of absence: Mathews of Upson, Jenkins of Pike, Peabody of Muscogee, Feagin of Houston, Felton of Macon, Duncan of Laurens, Blanton of Spalding, and Lockett of Bibb.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Coalition of the Legitimists and Orleanists

Arkansas Legislature Embroglio.

Lease of Samana Bay to an American Company.

DEATH OF A NEW YORK EDITOR.

WASHINGTON.

RUMORED COALITION.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—It is rumored in Versailles in the lobbies that the Legitimists and Orleanists have formed a coalition.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL SCRAMBLE.

The Arkansas Legislature has had another ineffectual senatorial ballot.

SAMANA BAY LEASED.

The steamer Tyler brings full information of the lease of Samana bay to an American company, and of its ratification by the Dominican Government.

A dispatch to the Herald states that Congressmen consider the Samana Bay scheme impracticable, and the Haytian Minister thinks that the American purchasers will find that they have made a bad speculation, it being fit for nothing but a naval station.

NEW YORK.

EDITOR DEAD.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The Rev. Josiah Leavitte, D. D., assistant editor of the Independent, died in Brooklyn last evening from appoplexy.

HEAVY FOG.

There was another dense fog this morning, rendering navigation tedious and dangerous.

FIRE—PANIC.

There was a small panic on St. Dennis hotel last night, caused by fire in one of the rooms, which, however, occasioned but slight damage, and was soon extinguished.

Rev. W. C. Clark has been expelled from the New York Conference of the Methodist Church, for carrying on a lottery ostensibly for the benefit of a mission house and free reading room.

Clark continues to serve a church of his own in Brooklyn, apparently successfully.

The report of the finding of a bottle of strychnine in the cell lately vacated by Stokes is erroneous. The drug was nux vomica, and had been medically prescribed.

The secretary of the Samana Bay Company says that it is stipulated with the Dominican government that the company is to protect itself from outside interference, but the company counts upon the sympathy and aid of foreign governments, instead of opposition. The company will first declare Samana Bay a free port to the whole world.

CHARLES WHEATON NOMINATED FOR THE U. S. SENATE.

ALBANY, January 17.—The Democrats and Liberals have nominated Charles Wheaton for United States Senator.

LOUISIANA.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—There has been another ballot in the people's Legislature. Warmoth got thirty votes. No election.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 20½; Orleans 21; sales 1,314 bales.

Flour firm. Wheat firmly held. Corn dull. Pork dull—mess $12 70. Lard firm; western steam 8¾. Turpentine firm at 42@43. Rosin quiet at $2 85 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Gold 112¾. Money firm at 6. Exchange—long 9¾; short 10¾. Governments dull. State bonds dull and nominal.

LONDON, January 17.—Consols 92⅛@92⅜. 5s 104. Erie 46¾.

FRANKFORT, January 16.—Bonds 96¾.

PARIS, January 17.—Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 5,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—noon.—Cotton opened dull; uplands 9¼@9⅝; Orleans 10⅛.

LATER—Cotton heavy; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; sales of the week 49,000, export 2,000; speculation 4,000; stock 410,000, of which America 247,000; American 24,000; actual export 5,000.

Breadstuffs firm. Red winter wheat 10s 2d to 10s 6d. Corn 28s. Flour 29 6d to 30.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, January 17, 3 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON quiet at 18¾.

EXCHANGE—Buying at ¼ off and selling at par.

FINANCIAL—Gold buying at $1 10; selling $1 12. Silver buying $1 04; selling $1 07.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75@77; 7s 84@86; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 70@72; 8s 80@82. Augusta 83@85. Georgia Railroad stock 92@95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95@98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 88@90; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94@96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 89@91. Georgia Banking and Trust Company stock $1 10@1 13.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13. Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 10½; light osnaburgs 14½; heavy osnaburgs 16½c. Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14@16.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3@4½; net 6@9.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 3½@4½; net 10c.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $4 90@5 15 on foot; net $7.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 6@9; retail 10@15. Mutton, whole, dressed 10@12½, retail 10@15. Hogs, dressed, 7; 10@12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½@15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17@20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 13. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20@25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

BUTCHER'S MEATS.—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10@12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15@17c; soup bone 10@25c.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 15½@16; double anchor and Ludlow 16. Ties 8½@9.

BACON.—Shoulders 6½.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 5½; C. R. sides new meat 7½; clear sides 8c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12; cans and kegs 10½; tierces, 9½.

FLOUR.—Fancy $10 50; extra family $9 50; family $8 25; superfine $7 50.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn 63; mixed, 75@78; in ear, 75. Wheat best quality $3; red wheat $1 80@1 90. Oats 58@62. Rye 1.15@1 20. Barley $1 10@1 15.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11½@13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box Georgia Soap Factory—3a7c per pound Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20 Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 85. Starch 6a10. Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30 Rio 20a24. New Orleans syrup 70a72; Molasses—hhds. 25; bbls. 29. Cheese, factory 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7 00; No. 3, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits, $1 25

HAY.—Western timothy $37a new see $30a35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 25c; chickens 15a20; country butter 22a30; Tennessee butter 25a30

STEEL.—Solid cast steel rails 18c; cast steel 22c.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 90d, $6 5; 3d, $6 50; 6d, $6 75; 4d, $7; 3d, $8 25; fine, $9 75 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

IRON.—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $2 00@3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00@5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10@15c. Oranges 5@10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 60 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 25c per peck. Onions 50c per peck. Irish potatoes 30@45 per peck; $1 50 per bushel. Cabbage 10@25 apiece. Dressed chickens, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15@18c per pound. Chestnuts—buying prices $3 00 per bushel, from wagons.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Samuel Bevan & Co., in the following case, to-wit:

Samuel Bevan & Co., and Billop Seamans, Cobbler, versus Talley & Wells.

I have levied upon, as the property of Lorl Wells, all that lot or parcel of land, lying in the city of Atlanta, and in Lot No. 85 in the 14th district of Fulton county, State of Georgia, containing two and three-fourth acres, more or less, and described and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on Gilmore street 204 feet from Whitehall street, thence South 51¾ degrees east 197 feet along McDaniel st. ext. thence north 38½ deg. East 125½ feet along Mc Daniel

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

Public Printer.

On yesterday the Legislature elected our friend J. H. Estill Public Printer. He will fill the office well and do the work excellently. Excepting the publishing houses of Burke in Macon and THE CONSTITUTION in Atlanta, Estill has perhaps the finest establishment in the State. His term of office begins at the January session, 1874. Until that time the public printing will be done by THE CONSTITUTION.

The Credit Mobilier Scandal.

The Congressional investigation into the great Credit Mobilier scandal is tarnishing a large number of the political celebrities of the nation. When the matter was sprung during the Presidential canvass, the Radical leaders ascribed it to campaign zeal, and emphatic denials from the chief men involved confirmed the claim. But the stern, relentless inquiry has brought enough to light to show that the affair is one of the most stupendous frauds of any age, and that an amazing amount of Congressional corruption is involved.

Vice-President Colfax unconditionally denied any complicity in the affair. He now, under oath, admits that he actually bought twenty shares and paid down $700 for them, which he has never recovered. He subsequently revoked the purchase for fear of a lawsuit. He agreed to invest in the stock after he understood its character.

The best history of the affair that we have seen is the affidavit of Dr. Durant, the first President of the Pacific road, which we append below.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to state that the charter for this great railroad enterprise was obtained by General Duff Green, of Dalton, so well known for grazing gigantic enterprises. Duff Green's charter was appropriated, and he had a suit instituted for his rights in the matter.

General Green has had all his life a penchant for enormous enterprises, and had he have been successful in carrying them out, he would to-day be the richest man in America.

But here is Dr. Durant's statement:

"The simple history of the affair that has created so much excitement is soon told. While the Union Pacific road was under construction, a "ring" was formed inside the direction, embracing, as such a combination always does, the shrewdest, most active and least scrupulous of the board, for the purpose of making large fortunes for its members in an illegitimate manner, at the cost of the road and of the unsuspecting stockholders. As usual, the object was to be achieved by means of construction contracts. Through the votes of the "ring" the work was to be awarded in a lump to some dummy contractor, at a price double or more than the cost, with a fair profit added; for as a great many capacious appetites had to be satisfied, an ample margin was necessary. The contractor was then to make over the contract to the "ring" directors, in their capacity of stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, the pretense being that the Credit Mobilier had the means to push the work vigorously forward, and would be better able to do so than any single individual.

In pursuance of this conspiracy—for it was nothing else—the contract for the construction of a large portion of the road at fifty thousand dollars a mile was awarded and duly assigned to the "ring"—a price which, according to Dr. Durant's statement, was more than double the legitimate cost of the work. This, however, was not enough. By the votes of the conspirators many miles of road which had already been constructed and accepted by the United States Government as complete, and which had nearly all been paid for by the Union Pacific company, were included in the contract at fifty thousand dollars a mile, and thus an enormous amount of money was taken bodily, as it were, out of the pockets of the stockholders, without a justification, and transferred to the greedy grasp of the ring. The shares of the Credit Mobilier were thus made at once worth from eight to ten times their face value—that is to say, a single thousand dollar share was worth from eight to ten thousand dollars in cash.

Armed with this capital, the members of Congress who were in the ring set about "satisfying" their associates in Washington of the great virtues and benefits of the Credit Mobilier, of the admirable and honest management of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and of the propriety and patriotism of frowning down all attempts to interfere with its great work by petty inquiries and annoying investigations—of the wisdom, in short, of allowing it to continue a close corporation, sealed up from the eyes of all except the conspirators and their allies. Of course no "improper inducements" were offered to senators and representatives to bring them over to this way of thinking. The offer of a money bribe would, no doubt, have been indignantly spurned as a vulgar and dangerous proceeding. A "pure business transaction" took place between the lobbyists of the Credit Mobilier ring and the speculative members.

The latter simply purchased a few shares each in the Credit Mobilier, and "paid their money" for them—at par, of course. Some of them were too punctilious to do this; but they had wives and brothers, and sons and sons-in-law who had no objections to such ventures, and who entered into them without reserve. Lucky dogs! They found their one thousand dollar shares worth ten thousand dollars in cash, if they desired to sell them back again, and brimming over with heavy dividends if they concluded to hold them in their possession. What wonder that a corporation so signally successful should be regarded by these fortunate Senators and Representatives as deserving every encouragement and protection that Congress could give it, and that both the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad should have found warm friends at Washington always watchful of their interests and jealous of their privileges!

Sudden Death of an Estimable Lady.

We regret to chronicle this morning the sudden death of a most estimable and well known lady, Mrs. Josiah Tattnall, widow of the late Commodore Tattnall, which occurred at the residence of Mrs. Hertz, on Orleans square, corner of Barnard and McDonough streets.

We learn that yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, whilst making her toilet for breakfast, Mrs Tattnall complained of a severe pain in the chest and shoulders, and was compelled to lie down. She apprehended nothing serious, and thought it would pass away in a few minutes, but her daughter, who was in the room, became alarmed and summoned several of the lady occupants of the house. The pain increased, and a physician was sent for, the ladies in the meantime doing all they could to relieve her, but with out avail, and she expired in about half an hour. Mrs. Tattnall was a Miss Franklin, a native of New York, but had been for many years a resident of this city. Although greatly advanced in age, she had enjoyed usually good health, and had not been known to complain of indisposition in some time. Her death will be mourned in a large circle of friends and acquaintances, in which she was warmly beloved and esteemed. It is supposed that her death was caused by heatr disease.—*Savannah News.*

PHILADELPHIA claims the credit of the fastest criminal proceeding on record. One John Scott, the proprietor of a "panel-house," was arrested at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, examined at seven o'clock next morning, indicted by the grand jury at noon, tried at half-past one P. M., found guilty at five, and immediately sentenced to two years' imprisonment.—*World.*

AN EARL'S DEBT.

The Lord of Aylesford—A Wild Career Ending in a Celebrated Usury Case.

[London Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

LONDON, December 17.

A *causa celebre* which strikingly reflects the extent to which usurance which still prevails among the gambling nobilities, has just been concluded in chancery. This was the case of the petition of the Earl of Aylesford to be relieved from paying exorbitant interest on loans contracted during his minority and the lifetime of his father, the late earl. I must first tell you who and what this Earl of Aylesford is. He comes from some of the best English blood, and his peerage is one of the oldest recorded in Burke. The progenitor of the earldom was that celebrated Heneage Finch who played so stirring a part in politics in restoration, and who was made lord chancellor by Charles II., with the title of the Earl of Nottingham.

It was of this chancellor that the old Duke of Wharton enthusiastically said "he deserved to be placed on a shining throne, and have rays of glory perpetually playing about his head." Lord Chancellor Finch had two sons—Daniel, who duly succeeded him as Earl of Nottingham, and afterwards became a prominent political character himself; and Heneage, who was created Lord Guernsey soon after his famous father's death, and was subsequently elevated in the peerage to the Earldom of Aylesford. Thus the present Lord Aylesford is lineally descended in the younger branch from the great Lord Chancellor Nottingham. About a century ago, the elder branch succeeded also to the Earldom Winchelsea, and the present eccentric Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham is the representative of the elder line of the house of Finch.

It is a singular fact that while this elder line has constantly reappeared in English politics, and there has seldom been an undistinguished Earl of Nottingham, the younger, branch has remained in the utmost obscurity ever since it occupied a peerage. No Earl of Aylesford, since Heneage Finch, the younger has ever been distinguished in arms, diplomacy or politics; the world has forgotten there was such a title; it is almost the only one which has existed for nearly two centuries without ever once emerging into the light of fame. Now, for the first time, an earl of Aylesford is talked about in Pall Mall and Belgravia, and among the quid nuncs of the West End, and for what? Simply for having been the most outrageously swindled "tuft" of the present generation.

The house is to be congratulated on having a member who has at least the pluck to protest against being swindled; it is the most historic act its annals afford. The young man, as Lord Guernsey, was actually hair-brained enough to agree to pay sixty per cent. for a loan; as earl of Aylesford, he has the common sense to refuse to redeem so outrageous a contract. It is rarely that the young British aristocrat deems it proper to decline to pay "a debt of honor," and this, being a gambling debt, was a "debt of honor." Even very worthy and upright old noblemen, who only mildly disapprove the neglect of tailors' and jewelers' bills by their filial young bloods, make haste to draw checks to cover their "debt honor;" the honor of the ancient house must not be sullied; 'tis no dishonor to owe your tailor forever; it is a disgrace hard to be wiped out to fail to cash the adverse balances of my lord's betting-book. Lord Aylesford—the present lord—ran for some years a course of the most reckless dissipation. The allowance given him by the old earl was a large one—several pounds a year—but it did not suffice to begin each year's turf operations. Finding that he could get no more legitimately, he resorted to the money-changers.

By the very easy method of singing his historic name across that semi-transparent and ornamentally stamped instrument called a "bill," Lord Guernsey (which was then his title) obtained a loan of £3,000. To be sure he only actually received £2,800, for sixty per cent.—£1,200—was carefully deducted by the sly and usurious Morris, whose name must have been originally Moss, if not Moses. When the amount became due, my lord was deeper in debt than ever before; Ascot and Epsom had played—so he would say—the deuce with his little red morocco betting book, and how to meet the bill due to Morris was a quandary. A post obit, which is simply discounting the death of one's father, raised for him enough money to get rid of Morris for the time, but as Morris himself had slyly taken in the post obit, Lord Guernsey found this financial old man of the sea hanging about his neck when he came into the ancestral property and the dignities of the earldom.

He had had, in all, about £7,000; the obsequious Norris now came down upon him for a cool £12,200! The new Earl of Aylesford, though he need not have been, was thunderstruck, and offered an accommodation. For the use of £7,000 for about a year, he was asked to pay as interest £5,000. Mr. Morris politely declined fifteen per cent. cash in addition to the principal, and as politely intimated his intention to recover the whole amount of his claim at common law. The blood of Lord Aylesford was not so blue as to submit quietly to so extortionate a "debt of honor;" and on consultation with his lawyers, determined to go into chancery for an injunction. Injunctions are sometimes beneficent and equitable things; I say this because they are sometimes very serviceable to people who want to do unjust things.

The repeal of the usuary laws rendered the Earl fully liable for the claim at common law, for he had agreed to the terms; but the chancery court declared it "unconscionable," and decided that if the earl would pay the fifteen per cent. which he had proposed, the money-changer should have no further hold on him. The Aylesford estate yields about £300,000 a year income, so that the earl could have easily enough paid the "extortionate" claim; but he chose to run the risk of being branded as a man of indifferent honor, rather than become the dupe of an outrageous piece of usury.

Probably this trial will have a good effect, for money-lenders can no longer hope to recover sixty per cent. after the vice-chancellor's decision; but it can hardly be hoped that it will have much deterrent influence upon the extravagances of the young bloods of "tuftdom." The Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Hastings and Lord Courtenay preferred going into bankruptcy to refusing and resisting usurious "debts of honor;" and as they did probably other young nobles will do to the end of time. The stories of the regency were all known, might be matched by the orgies and vices which prevail sub rosa among the younger aristocracy in these mild days of Victoria.

Card from Hon. Thomas Hardeman.

MACON, GA., January 14, 1873.

Editors Telegraph and Messenger: A few days since it was announced through telegrams from Washington that the bill for the removal of political disabilities of certain parties from Georgia and Alabama had been postponed, owing to objections urged against myself individually. I immediately telegraphed to the Hon. Joshua Hill to strike my name from the bill and let it pass. Since then I have ascertained the objection urged against me was based upon a letter written by H. P. Farrow, United States Attorney for the District of Georgia, to one of the honorable Senators, and from which, for the sake of the good people of our city, we make an extract:

"OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

"SIR: I deem it my duty, as United States Attorney for the District of Georgia, to inform you that the author and originator of the 'Macon massacre' is asking Congress to remove his disabilities, and to say to you they should never be removed. On the day of our State election, October 2, 1872, there was a premeditated massacre of colored people in the city of Macon, (at the polls) in which seven men were killed and about thirty more wounded. It was not a fight, or a riot, but a premeditated massacre. Thomas Hardeman, chairman Democratic State Central Committee, a resident of the city of Macon, county of Bibb, and State of Georgia, was the real author of this well organized and prearranged massacre." * * * *

In the name of the good people of our city, and in justification of myself, I pronounce this allegation a malicious slander upon them and myself, and libelously false, and I hereby challenge the broadest investigation. I must publicly acknowledge the frank and manly defense of my character made by Hon. Joshua Hill in reply to this slanderous attack upon my good name and reputation.

THOMAS HARDEMAN, JR.,
Macon, Georgia.

SOMEBODY saw Jassauschek's baggage in Baltimore the other day. She gets her wardrobe into eighteen mammoth trunks and two big bedsteads.

A STEAMBOAT ROMANCE.

Matilda Heron's "Camille" a Real Trip Belle."

[From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat.]

We have gathered from Mr. Thomas W. Baird, of Bowling Green, the facts of quite a thrilling story, and shall relate them in their order. These facts have never before appeared in print, and are all the more interesting now on that account.

The story runs that in the summer of 1856, the steamer "Ohio Belle" was making her usual trip from Louisville to New Orleans. When the steamer arrived at Paducah there came on board a man who was evidently recovering from a drinking spree. His clothes were of a good material and fit him well, though somewhat impaired by use. His face was soiled and his beard had grown to an uncomely length. His eyes were blood-shot and glared unnaturally. His linen needed a change.

After the steamer left Paducah, this man went into the barber shop and had his hair shampooned and his face shaved, in payment for which he tendered the barber a twenty dollar bill. The barber being unable to make the change, carried it for that purpose to the first clerk of the boat, who, upon examination, pronounced the bill a counterfeit. The barber returned the bill to his customer, saying: "The clerk tells me that this is counterfeit." The man received the money with a stern air, and then handed the barber another bill, which, feeling a little suspicious, he also carried to the clerk, who pronounced it, likewise, a counterfeit. The barber returned to his shop with the second bill, as he had done before, and handing it back to the man, said: "The clerk said that this, too, is counterfeit." In the meantime, the clerk had left his office and gone to the hurricane roof, passing, as he did so, in front of the barber-shop.

When the barber returned the second bill, pronouncing it a counterfeit, the strange man flew, as it were, into a rage, and rushed out of the shop in a wild and desperate manner. He ran along the guards and up the steps to the hurricane roof, where the clerk of the steamer had gone to join a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were amusing themselves with observations of the scenery, and with whom he was engaged in conversation. The man, having reached the deck, drew a revolver, rushed upon the clerk and shot him dead in his tracks! Then without uttering a word, he instantly fled, running back over the hurricane deck and down the after-guard, several gentlemen being in pursuit of him. Miss Matilda Heron, then well-known, and since famous as an actress, was a passenger being in the ladies' cabin at the time; and when informed of the pursuit, and hearing the cry of "stop him! stop him!" she ran out on the after-guard and saw the murderer coming down from the hurricane deck. She then rushed upon and seizing him threw him down upon the deck, and placing herself across his body there held him fast until the passengers ran forward and secured him. The courage thus displayed by Miss Heron was truly remarkable, and won the applause of all who witnessed it.

The murderer was firmly secured, being tied hand and foot fast to a chair, which for the purpose of additional security was tied fast to a staunchion. The dead body of the clerk was sent home from Cairo when the steamer arrived there, but a mystery hung over the disposition which was made of the murderer prisoner. He disappeared between Cairo, Illinois, and Hickman, Kentucky. Was the man given to a watery grave or not?

MISSOURI.

L. V. Bogy Elected United States Senator.

An Exciting Senatorial Caucus.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—There was a great excitement in Jefferson City this evening during the sitting of the senatorial caucus. The Senate chamber was filled to overflowing with candidates and their friends and outsiders, anxiously awaiting the news from the Representative hall, where a caucus was being held with closed doors. Previous to the first ballot to-day, and the tenth of the series, Colonel Slayback, of St. Louis; General Craig, of St. Joe; A. J. P. Garasche, of St. Louis, were placed in nomination. The ballot resulted Blair, 20; Bogy, 23; Phelps, 33; Anderson, 12; Cockerill, 4; Napton, 4; Vest, 7; Woodson, 1; Broadhead, 4; Edwards, 2; Slayback, 2; Reynolds, 1; Craig, 2. Between the 10th and 15th ballots nominees were dropped under the rule until there were left only Blair, Bogy, Phelps and Vest, and the 15th ballot stood Blair, 38; Bogy, 35; Phelps, 31; Vest, 15. On the 17th ballot the vote stood Bogy, 64; Blair, 47. The result produced great surprise and is variously accounted for by different parties.

The Republicans held a caucus with open doors, any ex-Senator John B. Henderson was unanimously nominated for senator. A resolution was unanimously passed recommending President Grant, in case he should see fit to make any change in his Cabinet, to tender one of the port folios to Mr. Henderson. The election of senator will commence to-morrow.

BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—The two houses of the Legislature voted separately for United States Senator to-day. The vote in the House stood Bogy 86, Henderson 38; in the Senate, Bogy 25, Henderson 10, absent 9. To-morrow the vote will be taken in joint session.

Washington Notes.

Senator Sumner is improving.

Attorney-General Williams decides that Congress has the right to control army promotion.

Mr. Swann is endeavoring to secure a repeal of the law consolidating the Central American missions.

A resolution by Mr. Roberts, looking to the early completion of the new post-office in New York, was adopted.

The Senate finance committee have reported a bill to take away from the Secretary of the Treasury power to reissue any of the $44,000,000 legal reserve. The secretary says this will create a contraction.

The Army of the Cumberland have applied to Congress for eighty-eight bronze cannon and a sum of money with which to erect a statue to General George H. Thomas in Washington. They expect to raise $50,000 besides.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided not to send any commission to Louisiana to take testimony at the present time, and dispatched a deputy sergeant-at-arms to subpœna both of the returning boards to appear before them.

Credit Mobilier Shares.

The value of these shares may be estimated from the second days' cross-examination of Oakes Ames. He testified that in a period of thirty-two months, from April, 1866, to December, 1868, the Credit Mobilier declared twelve dividends, amounting in the aggregate to 1,505 per cent., and over 600 per cent. of this was divided after July 4, 1868. The thrifty legislators, therefore, who bought shares at 100 in the spring of 1865 got back six times as much as they put in before the close of the year.

Mr. Ames acknowledged assigning shares (some of which, according to other testimony, would not stay assigned) to the following persons: To Mr. Colfax, 20; Patterson, 30; Henry Wilson, 20; Painter, 20; Dawes, 10; Bingham, 20; Garfield, 10; Kelley, 10; Scofield, 10; James F. Wilson, 10; and Mr. Allison, 10. Total, 180; leaving 195 unaccounted for. Who got them? Mr. Ames was asked by the committee, "Have you mentioned all the members of Congress who took stock in the Credit Mobilier?" and he replied, "I have mentioned all that have been named here." But Mr. Ames, says the New York Tribune, like the Hon. Sam Slingsby, has "a beast of a memory," and he was a little uncertain whether there might not be other members of the House who ought to have been mentioned. If the committee want to "investigate to the end" we advise them to pursue this branch of the case a little further.

"WALNUT KERNELS."—During the past year 2,000 pounds of walnut kernels were shipped by rail from Broadway depot, in Rockingham county. They sold at thirty cents per pound, bringing the handsome sum of $600 for these small and seemingly worthless things. The Register says: "These walnut kernels were gathered mainly by poor children in Brock's Gap, who had no other way in which to earn an honest penny. They are used in making candy."—*Bishop.*

TELEGRAPH,

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The Senate Committee Intend Going to the Bottom of the Louisiana Troubles.

Standing Committees of the Board of Supervising Inspectors for 1873.

Senator Morton on Elections.

Brakesman Killed at Alexandria.

Executive Order—Federal Officials Cannot Hold Office Under State or Municipal Governments.

Schooner with 1,250 Bales of Cotton on Fire.

Important Proceedings of Committee of 30 at St. Louis

Indian Grant and Big Lobby Measure Defeated.

Tribute to Judge Nelson on Retiring from the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON.

LOUISIANA MATTERS TO BE INVESTIGATED BY CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—It is understood that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections intend to probe the Louisiana election matters to the bottom.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors to-day, annual reports were presented by the supervising inspectors in the second, seventh and eighth districts. Supervising Inspector General Nimms announced the following standing committees for the year 1873:

Pilot Rules of Western Rivers—Messrs. Stephenson, Burnett and Houston.

Life Saving Apparatus—Houston, Menshaw and Benns.

Boilers and Machinery—Law, Rogers and Devenny.

Pilot Rules for Lakes and Seaboard—Ralph, Law and Stephenson.

Fire Apparatus—Menshaw, Ralph and Rogers.

Amendments to the Law—Guthrie, Stephenson and Burnett.

Printing and Blank Forms—Devenny, Benns and Guthrie.

Safety Valve Gauges—Rogers, Devenny and Menshaw.

Rules and Regulations—Benns, Houston and Stephenson.

Descriptive of Licensed Officers—Burnett, Guthrie and Rolph.

Annual Reports—Benns, Devenny and Law.

The death of J. R. Hill, of Boston, was announced, and the Board adjourned in respect of his memory.

The Senate considered the Vienna Exposition appropriation.

Carpenter withdrew his amendment appropriating $300,000 to the Washington monument, expressing a doubt of the possibility of completing it from the softness of the ground under the monument. The bill then passed.

Morton made an elaborate speech upon his resolution directing the Committee on Elections and Privileges to inquire into the frauds of the present electoral system and the best means of remedying them.

Trumbull replied, agreeing with Morton in some respects, but dissenting from some of his views as to the proper remedy. The founders of our government, he said, intended to form a republic—not a pure democracy. It was not intended that a majority should have all the power. To put the government on that basis would prepare the way to a despotism. The matter went over.

H. C. Cox, brakesman, was killed at Alexandria by a railroad accident. He was well known throughout the South. The funeral was largely attended by the citizens and railroad people.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Executive order by the President: Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office, by appointment from him or otherwise, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, while holding such Federal positions accept offices under the authority of the States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under the charters and ordinances of such corporations thereby assuming the duties of the State, territorial or municipal office at the same time that they are charged with the duties of the civil office held under Federal authority; and whereas, it is believed that with few exceptions the holding of two such offices by the same person is incompatible with a due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office, and that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience and afterwards results in detriment to the public service, and moreover, it is not in harmony with the genius in the government: In view of the premises, therefore, the President has deemed it proper thus, and hereby to give public notice that from and after the 4th of March, A. D., 1873, except as herein specified, persons holding any Federal civil office by appointment under the constitution and laws of the United States, will be expected, while holding such office, not to accept or hold any office under any State or territorial government, or under the charter or ordinances of any municipal corporation; and, further, that the acceptance or continued holding of any such State, territorial or municipal office, whether elective or by appointment, by any person holding civil office, aforesaid, under the government of the United States, other than judicial offices, under the constitution of the United States, will be deemed a vacation of the federal office held by such person, and will be taken to be, and will be treated as, a resignation by such Federal officer of his appointment or commission in the service of the United States. The offices of Justices of the Peace, of Notaries Public and Commissioners, are to take the acknowledgment of deeds and of bail, or to administer oaths, and shall not be deemed within the purview of this order, and are excepted from its operations and may be held by Federal officers.

The appointment of deputy marshal of the United States may be conferred on sheriffs or deputy sheriffs or deputy postmasters, the emoluments of whose office does not exceed $800 per annum, are also excepted from the operation of this order, and may accept and hold appointments under State, Territorial or municipal authority; provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as Postmaster, heads of departments and other officers of the government, who have the appointment of subordinate officers, are requested to take notice of this order, and to see to the enforcement of its provisions and terms within the sphere of their respective departments or offices, and as relates to the several persons holding appointments under them respectively.

By order of the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Washington, January 17, 1873.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle States, rising barometer with lower temperature. Brisk and fresh northeasterly to northwesterly winds and generally clear weather for the South Atlantic States. Winds shifting to northeasterly and northwesterly, with rising barometer and lower temperature, and very generally clear weather from the Gulf to Lake Erie and the upper lakes. Northwesterly to northeasterly winds and very generally clear and cold weather.

ALABAMA.

SCHOONER BURNED.

MOBILE, January 17.—The schooner C. B. Taylor, cleared January 16th, for Galveston with 1,260 bales of cotton, was discovered on fire this morning at the wharf. The fire originated in the forward port hold. Six steamers playing upon her now. The schooner will be saved, but the cargo is damaged seriously.

WYOMING.

THE HORSE MALADY.

CHEYENNE, January 17.—The horse disease has broken out here. Many of the government horses are affected with the malady.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE FLOOD SUBSIDING.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—The flood is subsiding. The danger of serious damage is over. The trains and travel are somewhat delayed.

The Schuylkill River at Fairmount is five feet above the usual mark, and the moving ice causes much damage, along the banks, fears are felt for safety. At Fairmont considerable damage was done to the mills, and near Manyunk all are compelled to suspend operations.

CUBA.

NEWS FROM THE "EVER FAITHFUL."

HAVANA, January 17.—The boat containing the captain and the remainder of the crew of the bark Montagle has arrived at Matanzas.

The Tribune, a new radical paper, will commence publication on the 1st of February. Its object is to defend the modern Spanish ideas in conformity with the spirit of the age.

The schooner Central America, from Ingua for New York, loaded with salt, foundered on Mayagrave Island. All hands saved.

The steamship Moro Castle, from New York, arrived yesterday morning.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

INDIANS JUBILANT OVER THE FAILURE OF A LAND GRAB.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Cherokees here are gleeful over defeat of the Oklahoma bill. Their view of the case is as follows: The bill to organize the Indian country south of Kansas into the territory of Oklahoma, after two days' debate in the House, was laid on the table by a vote of more than two-thirds. This measure had been pressed in the interest of office-seekers and of railroad corporations, who hoped to obtain grants of land amounting to more than twenty millions of acres already patented or secured to the Indians, now holding them by both law and treaty. The lobby was well represented by the St. Louis board of trade, and other parties, who seek to break up the Indian policy and rob the Indians of their rights. Congress, however, decided otherwise, and determined to preserve the faith of the government and carry out its pledges, and stop the wrongs and speculations which have too often occurred in dealing with this feeble race, and in this the honest and Christian sentiment of the country will sustain them.

NEW YORK.

TWEED'S TRIAL.

NEW YORK, January 17.—In the Tweed trial, after a recess, Garvey testified that he told Woodward that there were $60,000 due him for work done for Tweed at Greenwich, and $50,000 cash he advanced to Tweed in two sums—one of $10,000 and the other of $40,000, which, with other sums worked in, made a total of about $395,000. It was settled that witness should make out his bills so that 35 per cent. of them would pay him. He indorsed warrants to the amount of $1,100, and accepted an amount of $300,000. Witness digged a cellar for Comptroller Connolly's house, and had plans for building, and thus secured $119,000. His bills were arranged by Ingersoll, Woodward and Watson, and, when the money was obtained, Woodward made the deposit in a Broadway bank in favor of Tweed.

Garvey will be cross-examined Monday. A great crowd is expected.

A well attended meeting of the members of the bar was held in the United States Circuit Court room this morning to take appropriate action upon the retirement of Justice Nelson from the United States Supreme Bench. Charles O'Conor presided. Among those present were Wm. Evarts, Judge Pierrepont, Lyman Tremaine and C. A. L. Ward.

Charles O'Conor, in an eloquent manner, paid a fitting tribute to Judge Nelson. An address to the Judge was adopted and a committee appointed to present it.

A meeting of the members of the Samana Bay Company will be held on Monday, when the report of the commissioners just arrived from San Domingo will be presented, and when, it is said, permanent officers are to be chosen and the future plans of the company perfected. The commissioners of the company state that all the produce of the island will be brought to Samana Bay, and to induce the hardy population to settle on the island settlers will be exempt from military duty. They deny emphatically that the President or any member of the government has pecuniary interest in the enterprise.

ARKANSAS.

THE SENATORIAL SCRAMBLE.

LITTLE ROCK, January 17.—There was another unsuccessful ballot for United States Senator to-day. It is thought that Garland or Dorsey will be elected to-morrow.

ENGLAND.

MUTTERINGS OF FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS.

LONDON, January 17.—The council of foreign bondholders have issued a report which charges Ecquador and Venezuela with continued dishonesty, complains of the default of Nicaragua, and stigmatizes as unenviable the positions of Florida, Virginia, Alabama and Georgia.

PRUSSIA.

EMIGRANT STATISTICS.

BERLIN, January 17.—The number of emigrants who left Bremen for the United States was 30,000. The emigration from Hamburg during the same time reached the unprecedented figures of 59,000.

ITALY.

A REBELLIOUS PRINCE.

ROME, January 17.—Prince Humbert has declared to his father, King Victor Emanuel, that he will leave Italy if the latter declares his marriage with Countess Marfar legal.

SPAIN.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND CONSCRIPTION—GOMEZ ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

MADRID, January 17.—Congress has appointed a special commission on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. All the members of the commission are avowed abolitionists.

The Minister of Marine has introduced in the Cortes a bill abolishing conscription for the naval service.

Senor Gomes has been elected first Vice-President of Congress.

FRANCE.

IMPORTANT DEBATE—NO MAILS OR TRAINS.

PARIS, January 17.—The committee of thirty to-day, after a long and important debate, agreed to a preamble of a constitutional project, as reported by its sub-committee, which declares that the Assembly reserves itself constituent power. Vote stood 20 yeas to 3 nays. The adoption of the preamble is regarded as a victory for the Right, as the question of monarchy or republic is left untouched.

No mails from Madrid have crossed the frontier to-day. The running of trains on the Northern Spanish Railway is still suspended. The engineers refuse to work in consequence of a dread of the Carlists.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 20¾; Orleans 21¼; sales 2,707 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 1,188; gross 2,087 bales; sales for export 2,015.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 8,000 bales, as follows: January, 19¼a19 11-16. February, 19 9-16a19 11-16. March, 19¾a19 15-16. April, 20 3-16a20 5-16. May, 20¾. June, 21.

Flour—Southern quiet and unchanged; common to good extra $5 15a8 75; good to choice $8 80a12 75. Whisky steady at 93. Wheat in moderate request and firm. Corn steady and in fair demand at 59¾61; old western mixed, afloat, 62¾64. Pork firmer at $13 25a13 75. Beef dull and unchanged; plain mess $10a11; extra mess $12 25a12 50. Lard firm at 8½8¾. Turpentine firmer at 44¼45. Rosin firm at $3 80a3 85. Freights quiet.

Gold 112a112. Sts 16½; 6s 14; 6s 14½; 6s 15; new 15. Tennessee 6s 73; new 73. Virginia 6s 45; new 50. Consols 85½. Deferred 15. Louisiana 6s 50. Levee 6s 50; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 87. North Carolinas 33; new 15. Special tax 10. South Carolinas 40; new 22. April and October 24.

PROVIDENCE, January 17.—Weekly net receipts 155 bales; sales 1,000; stock 13,000.

MONTGOMERY, January 17.—Cotton—weekly receipts 1,634 bales; shipments 2,194; stock, 1873, 10,300; 1873, actual count, 10,486.

SELMA, January 17.—Cotton—weekly receipts 1,326 bales; shipments 1,830, stock, 1872, 6,225; 1873, 4,939.

MACON, January 17.—Cotton—weekly receipts 2,493 bales; shipments 1,693; stock, 1872, 18,830; 1873, 14,451.

MOBILE, January 17.—Cotton better on high and weak on lower grades; good ordinary 17 5-8; low middlings 18 3-8; middlings 19¼; net receipts 2,996 bales; gross 2,978; exports coastwise 169; sales 600; stock 43,233; weekly net receipts 12,858; exports to the continent 1,250; coastwise 5,100; sales 8,500.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The following is a comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

Receipts at all ports for the week	134,671 bales.
Same time last year	128,978 "
Showing an increase of	10,752 "
Total receipts for the year	1,592,403 "
Total receipts same time last year	1,737,612 "
Showing an increase of	369 971 "
Exports for the week	97,456 "
Same time last year	80,236 "
Showing an increase of	17,068 "
Stock at all United States ports	518,325 "
Stock at all United States ports same time last year	539,107 "
Showing a decrease of	10 882 "
Stock at interior towns	96,712 "
Stock at interior towns same time last year	87,313 "
Showing an increase of	9,399 "
Stock at Liverpool	579 000 "
Stock at Liverpool same time last year	456,000 "
Showing an increase of	124,000 "
American afloat for Great Britain	159,000 "
Same time last year	231,000 "
Showing a decrease of	68 000 "

MEMPHIS, January 17.—Cotton—prices drooping; middlings 19 1-2; receipts 1,535; shipments 2,264; sales 6,100, stock, 1872, 30,260; 1873, 20,228; weekly net receipts 15,504; sales 14,600.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—evening.—Cotton closed heavy; uplands 9½; Orleans 10¼a10½; sales 8,000 bales, including 5,000 American; speculation and export 1,000; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston deliverable this month at 9 3-4.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy and depressed in all branches.

PARIS, January 17.—Rentes closed at 54f 47c.

AUGUSTA, January 17.—Cotton—Receipts 1,235; sales 641; stock 1863, 19,402; 1873, 13,410; weekly receipts 16,402; shipments 5,165; sales 4,513.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—Flour firmer with an advancing tendency; extra family $7. Corn firmer at 40c. Provisions active. Pork firm at $13 50a12 75. Bacon firm; shoulders 5½. Lard steady; choice leaf tearce 7¼; keg 8½; prime steam 7¾. Whisky firm at 89a90.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—Flour firm and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 33 at West St. Louis on track; 34 at East St. Louis in elevator; 39 in St. Louis in warehouse. Whisky steady at 90. Pork steady at 12. Bacon firm, but held higher for cash and order lots: shoulders 5¼a5¾; clear rib sides 7¼a7½; clear sides 7¼a7 3-4.

LONDON, January 17, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount for three months bill in open market is 2-16 per cent. below Bank of England rates. Consols closed at 92¾. Money 92¼a92¾. New 5s 89¼. Erie 48¾.

SAVANNAH, January 17.—Cotton—net receipts 3,110 bales, exports to Great Britain 36; coastwise 1,480; sales 2,129; stock 14,086, net receipts of the week 21,420; exports to Great Britain 8,979; to continent 850; sales 6,843.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Flour higher and in fair demand $8 25a8 50. Corn steady at 40. Pork nominal, with light offerings, at $13 75a13. Lard firm; tierce 7¼a7 1-2; kettle, 7 3-4a8. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 5½; clear rib 7a7 3-4a8; clear sides 7¾a7 3-4. Whisky active at 89.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—Cotton—Net receipts 7 bales; exports coastwise 75; sales 200; stock 10,469; net receipts of the week 331; exports to continent 712; coastwise 1,435.

NASHVILLE, January 17.—Cotton—Weekly receipts 2,493 bales; shipments 322; stock, 1872, 6,267; 1873, 417.

BOSTON, January 17.—Cotton—Net receipts 37 bales; gross 1,043; sales 400, stock 6,000; net receipts of the week 637; gross 7,609, sales 1,700.

COLUMBUS, January 17.—Cotton—weekly receipts 455 bales; shipments 1,490; sales 1,448; spinners 164; stock, 1873, 10,029; 1872, 10,570.

WILMINGTON, January 17.—Cotton—net receipts 130 bales; stock 2,785; weekly net receipts 748; exports coastwise 586.

NORFOLK, January 17.—Cotton—low middlings 18¼a18¾; net 3,163 bales; exports coastwise 1,775; sales 865; stock 14,461; weekly net receipts 15,835; exports coastwise 12,543; sales 216.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Weekly net receipts 10 bales; gross 3,292.

CITY POINT, January 17.—Weekly receipts 810.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Cotton in fair dem

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1873.

GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 26, 1872.

I certify that the subjoined is that part of the report of the Judges at the late Fair, relating to the premiums awarded the Singer Sewing Machine:

No. 865, Best Family Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

No. 897, Best Manufacturing Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

M. JOHNSTON, Ass't Sec'ty.

The above is the report of six out of nine of the Committee on Sewing Machines.

Mrs. Agnes Turner,	Mrs. C. Black.
Mrs. A. H. Ladd,	Mrs. S. Cash,
Mrs. Sanford,	Mrs. E. H. Moore.

H. T. SHILLE, Agent.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Members of the House can hand in their subscriptions to the reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, W. G Whitley, at his desk on the right of the Journalizing Clerk. THE CONSTITUTION will be sent anywhere for any time desired.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—A man of good habits is wanted at the Georgia Paper Mill's at Newnan.

Attention is called to the statement of the condition of the Dollar Savings Bank.

Hugh Simpson, on Decatur street, has five hundred barrels of Early Rose and Goodrich seed potatoes and one hundred barrels of choice Northern apples.

A teacher is wanted for the position of Principal of the Girls' Grammar School in Savannah.

See legal notice by Judge Beavers, Ordinary of Campbell county.

The Spring Term of the Marcia Institute at Jefferson, Jackson county, will begin January 22d.

City Intelligence.

HONORABLE A. H. STEPHENS will address the members of the General Assembly at the Representative hall at 7½ o'clock.

It's So—

For turkey, oysters and good things to eat,
Tim Murphy's restaurant is a hard thing to beat.

PERSONAL.—The New Orleans Times states that Governor Joseph E. Brown and family were at the St. Charles Hotel on the 18th.

SEED POTATOES AND APPLES.—Mr. Hugh Simpson, on Decatur street, is prepared to furnish customers with several varieties of Irish potatoes, and also with choice Northern apples.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mr. J. Archer will take place at the residence of Mrs N. N. Archer, on Mitchell street, this morning, at 10 o'clock The friends of the family are invited to be present.

IF the members of the Legislature want a rare meal, whether of oysters or game, or any substantial or delicacy of the market at reasonable rates, let them go to Thompson's, under James' Bank Block.

THE regular meetings of the board of health will be held on the first and third Friday, at 3 o'clock P M.

By order of the Chairman, Charles Pinckney.

W. H. PEND, Secretary.

SPEECH OF GENERAL GORDON.—The Representative hall was again crowded last night to hear the eloquent speech of General Gordon. He was greeted with frequent applause, and spoke for about an hour and a half. We hope to lay the address in full before our readers.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—We have heard that a female lecturer has been invited to mount the rostrum in our city next month in behalf of the above subject. This reporter is favorable to giving the amplest protection in person and property to woman. He would have her educated, and then he would ask her to continue her exertions in behalf of suffering humanity. He would ask her to visit the sick; minister to the orphans and friendless; soften the hardships of man; pillow the head of the dying; strive to render her home the abode of still greater happiness, and to cherish and perpetuate those virtues which alone can render her happy and a blessing to mankind. Woman occupies a higher, a nobler position than to mingle with the strifes and contentions of man. She is man's ministering angel on earth, and Heaven's last best gift to him. To her is committed a charge to love, to honor and obey him, and this is her whole duty.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.—In our advertising column will be found the advertisement of that sterling Atlanta institution, the "Dollar Savings Bank." This bank has steadily grown in public favor and expanded its business until it is one of the best and soundest establishments in the State.

Its officers are men of integrity and business qualities: it does large transactions; it has a large circle of depositors; it pays interest on all deposits; it pays regular and valuable dividends.

Its exhibit of business is a most flattering showing. It has valuable and solid property located in different parts of the city. Its investments have been particularly judicious. It has made some of the most substantial, attractive improvements in the city, thus not only profitably laying out its surplus funds, but adding to the growth of the city.

We commend the institution to our business men, and compliment it upon its steady and flattering growth in prosperity and public confidence.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CASE.—For two days Judge James W. Green, of the Flint Circuit, heard at Chambers in this city, an important injunction case from Newton county. The case was heard in this city for the convenience of counsel, at the office of B. H Hill & Son, in the Kimball House. Eminent counsel were engaged on both sides. The case was this: Enoch Steadman vs. Spence & Porter. Injunction on the equity side of the court.

Colonel Steadman conveyed his land and mills in 1871 to Messrs. Spence and Porter in consideration of the fact that they were to take up outstanding judgments against Steadman to the amount of $40 000 and advance to him the sum of $10,000 for machinery if he should require it. Upon this he was to pay them $16,000 per annum or 20 per cent. interest in the shape of rent. Spence and Porter executed to Colonel Steadman a bond to reconvey to him the land and mills, if he should pay them by the first of January, 1873, the $30,000 principal and $16,000 rent.

But Colonel Steadman did not require the machinery, did not demand it, and Messrs. Spence & Porter did not advance the $10,000.

Colonel Steadman paid them $8,000, which is 20 per cent. on the $40,000 paid by Messrs. Spence & Porter.

Messrs Spence & Porter demanded the whole of the $16,000, however, and were contemplating taking possession of the land and mills. Colonel Steadman applied for a writ of injunction to restrain and enjoin them from taking such possession, contending that, in equity, he was not bound to pay them $2,000 interest on $10,000 he never received.

Judge J. J. Floyd represented Messrs. Spence & Porter, and B. H. Hill & Son, Clarke & Pace, A. M. Speer, J. D. Stewart, Hon. J. P. Simmons, the complainant.

Judge Greene granted a permanent injunction in the case.

It is understood that the case will go to the Supreme Court.

THE COURTS.

Fulton Superior Court.

This body met at its usual hour yesterday morning, and quite a large amount of business was transacted.

In the case of C S Overby vs N J Hammond, administrator, etc., the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $764. This was a special verdict.

The case of I Thomas against C °C Hughes was called. It appearing that no issuable defense had been filed under oath in this case, judgment was rendered, on motion, against the defendant for the full amount, to-wit: the sum of $1,304 85 principal and the further sum of $372 as interest to the present date, and the costs of suit.

Caroline D. Oglesby and Sarah A. Lemons vs. Charles Patterson, an action of ejectment, was taken up. It appearing that the death of the plaintiff, Caroline D. Oglesby, had been suggested as a former term of this court, it was ordered, on motion made in open court, that Garrett S. Oglesby, the heir at law of said Caroline S. Oglesby, be made a party complainant, and that the suit proceed Upon the trial of this cause the following verdict was returned by the jury, "We, the jury, find for the plaintiff the undivided half of the premises in dispute."

In the case of Solomon McKay vs J. H. Wyley, an action of complaint, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The case of John W. Bozeman vs John H. Gavin was taken up There being no issuable defense filed under oath, judgment on motion was rendered by the Court in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $286,65, principal sum, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1873, and cost of suit.

The case of Mapko Bros & Co., vs. Allen, Pierce & Co., an appeal from the Justice's Court, was put on trial.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $71 80, principal sum, and $10 80 interest, and costs of suit.

His Honor Judge John L. Hopkins announced from the bench that no new cases would be called to-day, but that the court would spend the time in hearing motions for new trials in cases already tried. This notice was given for the benefit of attorneys.

During the trial of a case against the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, court adjourned until this morning.

The Justices' and Notary Publics' Courts.

These officers were all busy yesterday with a quantity of civil business, but nothing criminal. This afternoon Justice Bell went over to the Fulton county jail to inquire into the case of Charles McKoy, a negro charged with the offense of burglary as three important witnesses were confined there. The examination, however, was not concluded. The prisoner was remanded to jail, and his case will be resumed next Monday afternoon.

OVER three hundred persons dined at the National yesterday.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement for a teacher for the public schools in Savannah.

CONTESTED SEAT IN THE SENATE.—The committee investigating the testimony in the case of Senator H W. Mattox, of the Second District, whose seat is contested by Tunis G. Campbell, met yesterday. Campbell's claims were argued by Mr. A. T. Akerman. Senator Mattox, though not a lawyer, argued his own case, and his constituents so we learn, need not fear for the trust reposed in their representative.

The committee are not through with their investigations.

A PROMISING YOUTH.—There was a smashing up of furniture out near Summer Hill yesterday by the playful pranks of Frank, a colored youth of sixteen years, coming home under the influence of benzine, his mother asked her darling son to cut some wood, which aroused his ire and insulted his dignity to such an extent that he smashed up a table, spectively shyed a chair out of the door, etc. A neighbor interfered with his pastimes and checked him up.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, the following resolution was unanimously passed, and the citizens of the city are respectfully requested to take notice of the same and report to the physician any nuisance that may exist:

Resolved, That the physician in charge of each medical division will take cognisance of nuisances reported to his division.

WAGNER'S MINSTRELS closed a short but satisfactory engagement in our city last night. Both nights of the engagement, DeGive's was crowded, and the dances, witticisms and songs afforded much amusement. It is the best company that has ever visited our city. The singing and dancing is superior, and the jokes, witticisms, etc., all new and sparkling. Where all are trumps it would be wrong to designate any particular performer As we said in our notice of their first performance, each one is a star. We take pleasure in recommending Wagner's Minstrels, and the amusement-loving people of our city will ever extend them a cordial welcome.

MARTIN INSTITUTE.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the Martin Institute, located at Jefferson, in Jackson county. Professor J. W. Glenn is Principal, with Professor S. P. Orr and Miss M. H. Orr as assistants and Miss Lizzie Burch in charge of the music department.

Professors Glenn and Orr have been associated with the best educators of the South, and have kept abreast with the advance of the profession.

Misses Orr and Burch have been eminently successful in their departments, and are fully qualified for their work.

The institute is endowed with 150 shares of the stock of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the dividends upon which are applied to the part payment of the tuition of every student in school, without reference to where he or she may reside.

Jefferson is a retired and remarkably healthy village, situated 18 miles north of Athens.

THE ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—According to the announcement made through yesterday's papers, a majority of the committee on the organization of the Atlanta Manufacturers' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held at the office of William Goodnow, Esq., in the Republic Block. The committee were all full of the importance of the object in view, and went to work with a vim They have accomplished all the business appointed them, and think it best to organize the association, if possible, at their meeting on next Tuesday night. They earnestly request all and every manufacturer in the city to be present at that meeting. This association will materially benefit our city financially and commercially, and we hope that every manufacturer within the reach of this paper will at once see the importance of uniting with it.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST BY THE POLICE.—Our readers will perhaps remember that about a month since, one of our citizens, Joe Roberson by name, suffered a severe loss from burglars. His store was entered and a trunk taken off This trunk contained $400 in greenbacks, gold and silver. In spite of the most vigorous efforts, until yesterday, nothing could be discovered concerning the rogues or the r plunder Mr. Roberson at the time suspected a negro woman in his employ, Eliza Dorsey by name, of being concerned in the robbery, but it was found impossible to trace her connection with it.

Yesterday developments showed that this suspicion was correct. A little boy, the son of Mr Robe son, while playing near some negro houses in the Third Ward, accidentally found some hoops, which evidently belonged to a burnt trunk. He gathered up a number of them and conveyed them to his father. He was satisfied at once that they came from his stolen trunk, and knew that he was on the track of the thieves. The hoops are now at the Station House Search-warrants were procured without delay, and the negro houses in the neighborhood of where these hoops were found were thoroughly searched in one occupied by the Dorsey family, the efforts of the officers were crowned with success beyond their utmost expectations.

The contents of the stolen trunk were found hidden all over the house in every conceivable place. Some of the gold and greenbacks was even stowed away in the stove Among other things, the officers recovered a sack full of nickels and silver mixed, a small sack full of greenbacks, a few fives, but mostly bills of smaller denominations; and also a quantity of melted gold, silver, and jewelry. All of the occupants of the house were taken into custody, and safely locked up. Their names are Oliver Cook, Lewis Dorsey, Payton Dorsey, Mac Dorsey, Eliza Dorsey and Rena Cook. They are all of one family, Cook having married Dorsey's daughter.

The officers who conducted the search and made the arrests deserve great credit for their skill and prudence. Their names are officers W. L. Jones and W. A. Bonnell. In many respects this is one of the most outrageous cases of robbery we have ever had to record, and we hope that the parties will be prosecuted to the utmost letter of the law.

[Official.]

Proceedings of Council.

ATLANTA, January 17, 1873.

Council met. Present—Hon. C. C. Hammock, Mayor, and a full Board of Aldermen.

APPEAL CASE.

The appeal case of Charles Obadiah Johnson vs. the Recorder was called. His Honor announced that the case had been dismissed.

PETITIONS.

Of G. Sanders, asking for work. Referred to Police Committee.

Of M A Bell, proposing to take $150 for his land taken in the extension of Jones street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of J H James et al., asking for a crossing at the junction of Whitehall and Peters streets, at Fourth Baptist Church. Granted.

Of L Scofield et al., asking that B Cash be appointed a special policeman for the upper part of the fifth and sixth wards. Referred to Police Committee.

Of W. Tittlebaum et al., relative to the subject of water works. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Brotherton, Dodd, Meanelin, Rice, McMillan and the water works commissioners.

Of J. A. Hayden et al., for caribing on east side of Marietta street, from Forsyth to Cone street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of Nancy Thigpen asking to be relieved from the payment of double tax on her property. Referred to Tax Committee.

Of J. M. Calhoun, administrator on the estate of B. Little, deceased, asking that the engineer be authorized to define several new streets, and extend others through the land of deceased. Referred to Street Committee.

Of T G Haswell, asking for pay for dirt placed on the street. Table't.

Of A M Reinhardt, asking that a pile of dirt in front of his property on Corner of Baker and Luckie streets be removed Referred to Street Committee.

Of J E Battier, calling attention to the condition of the sidewalk on one street, between Marietta and Walton streets Referred to Street Committee.

Of E. Langeser, proposing to lay down crossings with composition stone at forty cents per square foot. Referred to Street Committee.

Of Mrs Russell, for free transportation to Arkansas. Referred to Relief Committee.

Of J. F Collins, asking for license to sell his markers under the passenger depot. Referred to the Mayor.

Of T. Schuman for leave to put up a wooden platform in front of his Pharmacy, corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, nine or ten feet above the ground, and to keep his young bear, well chained, on that platform as a living sign. Referred to Police Committee.

Of A. D. Adair, et al., for a crossing at the junction of Peters and Forsyth streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Of George Stilwell, asking for relief. Referred to Tax Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

Fire Department—Adverse to granting petition of D. E. & A. C. Ladd to erect a wooden building at the corner of Alabama and Loyd streets Adopted.

Public Buildings—Favorable on resolution to have seats placed in the Council Chamber. Adopted.

Street—on petition of John Collier et al., for work on Thompson street, that it be refused to the Street Railroad Company who are requested to place the street in as good a condition as they found it; favorable on petition of W. P. Patillo et al, for curbing on Forsyth street; on petition of W. W. McAfee, relative to rock work, referring him to the contract for the first quarter of the present year; favorable on petition of D. H. Heath et al., for a rock wall to protect sidewalk on Decatur street for half the cost of the wall (received); adverse on petition of M. A. Bell for $180 for damage to his property on Jones street; favorable on resolution for curbing on Ivy street and North Avenue. Adopted.

Gas—Recommend acceptance of the proposals of Franklin & Richberg for keeping in repair the city gas lamps, their bid being $6 05 per post lower than any other. Adopted.

Streets—The committee read proposals for rock work—dry and mortar. Referred back to Street Committee to report back the lowest responsible bidder.

Wells, Pumps and Cisterns—Recommend the contract for keeping the pumps in repair be let to Hunnicut & Bellingrath, the lowest bidder—$1 per pump per month. Adopted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the following bills Adopted:

Johnson, Hollan and Holcombe, police	$ 17 97
Berkins & Thompson, rent	6 00
D Manning, Mayor's office	6 19
J W Cook, gas	26 73
Berry, Venable & Collier, relief	15 50
P Fitzgibbon, salary	150 00
Sun Publishing Company, printing	16 10
	$220 49

PAUPER COFFINS.

The contract for furnishing pauper coffins was let to John W. Lee, the lowest bidder, at $1 35 per coffin.

FEEDING PRISONERS.

The party to whom was awarded the contract for feeding prisoners at the Station House declined to accept the position. The Police Committee were instructed to re-advertise for proposals for feeding prisoners.

RELIEF.

Relief—Favorable on application of J. L. Atkinson, and that his case be referred to the member from his ward. Adverse on application of W. Henderson for a free license to peddle. Adverse on petition of P. A. Wingate for free license to peddle. Adverse on petition of Sarah Palmer for free license to sell medicines. Favorably on petition of C. L Varner for relief of "Indian Dick," recommending that he be paid $50. Amended by substituting $25. Adopted.

ALMS HOUSE.

The Superintendent of the Alms House requests a spring wagon. The chairman of the Relief Committee was authorized to purchase one.

The superintendent reported the property turned over to him by the late superintendent. The houses and fences in bad order. Eighty-nine inmates. Referred to Relief Committee.

Dr. C. G. Hart, Alms House Physician, reported $6 10 worth of medicines on hand. Medicines donated to him for use of inmates.

REPORT OF CITY ENGINEER.

City Engineer reported he had notified L. L. Abbott to move back his fence, corner of Pryor and Peters street. Mr. Abbott asks time. Granted for five days or first good weather.

OGLETHORPE PARK.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported the following as the conditions to be prescribed to the party or parties renting Oglethorpe Park:

He is to have the privilege of residing in the fair ground building, and to have control of all the grounds and buildings, and everything connected with the grounds, except such buildings as are used by the party carrying on the dairy business on the grounds, and the four large buildings in the center of the grounds.

The grounds, drives, etc., to be open to the public except at such times as he may be using them for the purpose of races or other sport—such as is allowed. No sporting of any character allowed which would be a violation of either the city or State laws. He shall not allow, at any time, any loose stock to run upon the grounds. The city reserves the right to use the whole premises for the use of a county or State Fair, should either be held, in which case the said Mayor and Council may have the use of the same as long before and after fair week as may be necessary. He is to keep the drives and buildings in good condition at his own expense. The sale of spirituous liquors is prohibited. The grounds ordered to be let to the highest responsible bidder.

INCREASE OF POLICE FORCE.

The following was read:

We, the undersigned, citizens and tax-payers of the city, respectfully petition your honorable body for an increase of the police force, being satisfied that the present force now on duty is entirely too small. No time since the surrender has there been so few men on duty as at the present time; in 1869 there were 86; in 1870, 40; in 1871, 40; in 1872, 43. Our city is greatly on the increase, both in territory and population, and as a natural consequence crime is also on the increase; therefore the necessity of a well disciplined and effective police force Night robberies and burglaries of late are becoming alarming, and we feel that there is no safe mode to detect crime and vice only through the police. We, therefore, respectfully ask an increase of men for the protection of our lives and our property. John Ryan, Alfred Austell, Moore, Marsh & Co., J H Wylie & Co, West & Edwards, Silvey, Dougherty & Co, Gay, McClesky & Co, Howell & Co, McVaught, Ormond & Co., F. M Richardson, John Keely, H. Hirsch, A. Rosenfeld, Morrison, Bain & Co., J. A. Alexander, (provided street expenses are reduced.) J. M. Alexander & Co, (provided street expenses are reduced.) D. Mayer, (provided street expenses are reduced.) M. & J. Hirsch, Steinheimer Bros, J W. Thompson, G H. & A W. Force, Maier Bros, W. W Rodes. G W. Tuck, P M Jackson, C P Steadman, R W Randall, Byrd & Brumby. H Owings & Fox Referred to the Police Committee by the following vote:

Yeas—Brotherton, Morris McLendon, Measells, Sparks, Goodsmith, Boring, McMillan, Langston.

Nays—Dodd, Beatie Young, Rice, McDuffie.

WATER WORKS COMMISSIONER.

J. G. Kelley was elected water works commissioner for the third ward, vice Volney Spalding, retired.

FIRE WARDENS.

M. Mahoney and W. D. Luckie were elected fire wardens for 1873.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McWilliams—Adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter that any and all petitions and resolutions for the expenditure of any important sum of money shall not be introduced and passed upon at the same meeting or session of the City Council.

By Alderman Young—Adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor and Recorder be required to keep his office open from 12 M. to 3 P. M., Wednesday and Thursday for the purpose of auditing such accounts as may come before him, except street and cemetery pay-rolls.

By Alderman McLendon—Adopted:

Resolved, That all resolutions before this Council be hereafter read by the clerk.

By Alderman McMillan:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be authorized to advertise for and receive proposals for cindering, with iron cinders, Marietta street from the capitol to Alexander street, at such depth as the Street Committee, and City Engineer may require; the number of teams to be employed not less than four; the loads to be uniform and of dimensions required by stipulations as agreed upon. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman McLendon:

Resolved, That inasmuch as about $2,000 of almost worthless expenditure may be saved, that the Street Committee be instructed to select six of the cheapest mules, put them in condition, and sell them, and that the amount thus realized and saved to the city be applied to macadamizing some central part of some main street. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Morris:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be requested to lay down a rock crossing on Pryor street in front of the Kimball House and M. C. & J. F. Kiser's store. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Brotherton—adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Marshal, Deputy Marshals, Lieutenants, and whole police force, arrest and cause to be prosecuted in the City Court all vagrants in this city.

By Alderman Dodd—Adopted:

Whereas, bond No. 24 of the city of Atlanta, dated May 13, 1868, signed by James R. Williams, Mayor, and J. T. Porter, Treasurer, has four coupons unsigned by the Treasurer, which was evidently an oversight;

Therefore resolved, That the present Treasurer be instructed to sign the said coupons.

By Alderman Rice—

Resolved, That the Street Committee have a crossing laid down across Cain street, at the Executive mansion. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Young—Adopted

Resolved, That the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be required to have the two rooms next to and east of the Recorder's court room on the second floor on the station house appropriated immediately for the use of the street department and City Engineer.

By Alderman Young—

Resolved, That the Chief Marshal be instructed to have arrested all draymen driving their drays in a trot on streets that are macadamized. Tabled.

By Alderman Langston—Applied.

Resolved, That the various officers of the city government submit all the printing they desire, to their several departments, to the Chairman of the Printing Committee before they order the work executed by the City Printer.

By Alderman McDuffie—

Resolved, That hereafter female prisoners will not be wo ked in the chain-gang on the public streets. Referred to Police Committee.

By Alderman Goldsmith—Adopted:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor appoint a committee of five to wait upon the officers of the Georgia Western Railroad Company, for the purpose of ascertaining what amount is subscribed to the capital stock of said road besides the city's subscription; and if such subscribers have paid in proportion to the city; also if it is probable that said road can be built with the present subscription; what are the estimates for the completion of the road, and how many officers there are, and what are the salaries of each.

The following committee was appointed: Alderman Goldsmith, Brotherton, McMillan, Beatie and Measells.

By Alderman Morris—Adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor of the city be requested to have a secure box placed in such position at the door of his office that claims necessary to be audited can be placed in the same.

By Alderman Morris:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be requested to have two rock crossings laid, one across Mitchell and one across Forsyth street at their intersection. Referred to Street Committee.

FINALE.

Council adjourned at 10 o'clock P. M.

Local and Business Notices.

JNO. S. DUNHAM'S Yeast Powder, for purity and strength, is unequalled. Try it. You will use no other. jan17—d1w

TIME, patience, health and strength, are saved by those who are the happy owners of the "Faithful" "Domestic." Office for its sale No. 4 DeGives Opera House.

jan12—d1w

A SNARLING dog, a troublesome cat, a crying child and a clattering sewing machine are enough to drive a body wild. But the "Domestic" sewing machine runs so silently that it quiets everything else in the household and produces happiness and tranquility. No 4 DeGives Opera House.

jan12—d1w

DIOGENES, with his lantern, searched the streets of Athens at mid-day for a "man." But if you would find a "king" among Sewing Machines call at the office of the "Domestic," No. 4 DeGive's Opera House.

dec22—d1m

The
Great
Clothing House
of
REEMAN & BRO.,
is at
56
Whitehall st.,
The Largest Establishment,
The Largest Stock,
The most Extensive Variety,
The very Lowest Prices

dec23—dtf

"Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger and dirt,
Sewing at once with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt."

How much better to buy a "Domestic" Sewing Machine, and be lifted above such drudgery. Office No. 4 DeGive's Opera House.

dec22-d1m

Grand Excursion Trip

TO

NEW ORLEANS

—AND—

MOBILE,

VIA

The Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line,

TO THE

Great Mardi Gras Carnival

AT NEW ORLEANS,

Tuesday, February 25, 1873.

This is a splendid and gorgeous trip that no one should fail to take. A full train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, running through from Atlanta to New Orleans with at change, thus depriving the trip of all the discomforts of ordinary travel, and giving to it all the comforts of a magnificent home; and for a small consideration, giving our people an opportunity of seeing the finest CARNIVAL EVER WITNESSED in this country.

The ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE has ALONE perfected arrangements for excursion tickets, and a train of Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars through without change.

This line is one hundred and sixty-two (162) miles shorter than any other route, and nearly one day less time and travel.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta & West Point Railroad.

G. J. FORRACHE, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.

O. J. RYAN, General Superintendent Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

S. H. THOMPSON, Superintendent New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad.

Reservationists are particularly requested to notice the above, and guard against being deceived by other lines assuming the title of "Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line."

I am the sole agent of this line in Georgia and the only one authorized to arrange for excursion tickets going through on this line without change.

Tickets over this line on sale at the Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, good on any passenger train from February 20th to March 1st, 1873.

Fare for the round trip - $24.25

Sleeping car fare extra.

Sections or berths can be secured by addressing Pullman Palace Car Company, Atlanta, or the undersigned.

W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent.

jan19-30feb

"DOMESTIC."

WHY?

Least difficulty in learning it.
Least skill required to use it.
Least labor to work it.
Least care to keep it in order.
Least trouble to change it.
Least changing required.
Does fine work equal to any other.
Does heavier work than others.
Does heavy work easily.
Does everything well.
Does nothing ill or grudgingly.
Gives satisfaction.
Exceeds expectation.
Justifies the praise it everywhere receives.
Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.

Agents Wanted.

Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
Atlanta, Georgia.

jan17-dtf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Warerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. ROSENFELD.

Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under Dodd's Opera House.

jan5—d1m

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN T. FORD.....Manager

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

Commencing Monday, Jan. 20th.

Joseph Jefferson

—AS—

RIP VAN WINKLE,

SUPPORTED BY A

Full Dramatic Company.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Reserved seats in Parquette and Dress Circle.. $1 50
Admission to " " " 1 00

Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. Sale to commence Saturday 9 A. M.

1 in 16 cts

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines

CHEMICALS,

AND

Druggists' Sundries.

ALSO,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.,

—ARE—

SPECIALTIES,

Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as

Good Terms, and
Prices as Low,

as can be bought in New York or any other Market in the United States.

Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.

dec22—dtf

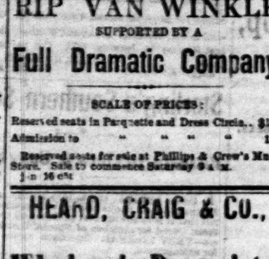
GUTHMAN & HAAS,

No. 3 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED



—AND THE—

OLD TRIUMPH.

oct28-dtf

SOUTH CAROLINA R R.

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9 20 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5 30 P M
Leaves Augusta	9 0 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4 45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8 30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7 05 A M
Leaves Augusta	6 15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	3 00 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9 20 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5 30 P M
Leaves Columbia	9 00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5 30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6 15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	5 30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7 30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7 05 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

jan 5-d7

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yard, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.,

Opposite O H Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL.

at FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufactories.

jan5—d5 n

THE

Georgia State Lottery,

Authorized by the Legislature,

HAVING resumed the Combination System of Lotteries, will offer to the public on the

1st of January, 1873

a liberal and attractive Scheme on Tuesday Combination of twenty eight numbers.

Public Drawings story evening at Atlanta, at 6 o'clock.

PRIZES PROMPTLY CASHED.

Printed Schemes giving full explanations, may be obtained by applying to Managers or Vendors

This is the only legalized Lottery in Georgia and offers the fairest and most Liberal Scheme of Prizes ever presented to the public.

The proceeds are appropriated to the education and support of INDIGENT ORPHANS.

For full particulars address

HOWARD & CO., Managers,
Atlanta, Ga.

dec21-d1m

THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MRS. S. G. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA,

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons and the Democratic Public generally, that she has recently purchased the Brick Hotel in Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga., (better known as the McDonald House) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the travelling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to merit their confidence.

Prof. Wm. WELLS, Cook.

Anderson & Wells.

IN STORE.

13 Two-Horse Spring Wagon.

7 Two-Horse Indianapolis Wagons.

4 Two-Horse Hudson Wagons

2 Bbls White Onion Sets.

2 Bbls Red Onion Sets.

3 Bbls Yellow Onion Sets.

3 Bls Red Onion Buttons.

50 Indianapolis Wood Pumps for shallow and Deep Wells.

50 Watt, 1 and 2 Horse Plows.

100 Other Make Plows.

Clover Seed.

BLUE GRASS SEED.

TIMOTHY SEED.

Orchard Grass Seed.

Rust Proof Oats.

RYE.

Seed Wheat.

Feed Cutters,

Corn Shellers, etc., etc.

In store and to arrive, for sale low. Call and examine our Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Pendleton Guano.

Farmers' Choice Guano.

Simpson & Lampkin's Texas Cotton Press.

H. & F. Blandy's Engines and Saw Mills

Ball's Ohio Reapers and Mowers.

Threshers—Pitts' Threshers.

To arrive next week, Twenty-Four One and Two-Horse Wagons—Studebaker Wagons.

ANDERSON & WELLS.

Alabama street, near Car Shed.

dec1-dtf

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating,
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.

ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3 50 upward. Farmers must have good Plows.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Special to my Customers:

Many of you needing Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase them supplies from other houses, after handing your crops to me for ginning, I will in fairness to furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your contracts at one place

With many thanks for your kind patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same

Send for Catalogues.

MARK W JOHNSON.

jan1—d3 wfm

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Country Produce,

AGENTS FOR

J. G. ROGERS & CO., KINGSTON MILLS FLOUR,

CHOICE, EXTRA AND FAMILY, IN CAR-LOAD LOTS OR LESS.

97 ALABAMA STREET.

jan5—dtm

1873! 1873!

MERCHANTS

ARE respectfully informed that I now have IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES a WESTERN PRODUCE, which I will sell at terms as favorable as any house in the city.

Respectfully,

A. K. SEAGO.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

Send for Circular. I sell none but the Best Fertilizers, such as

'CHESAPEAKE,' 'EUREKA,' 'BAUGH'S RAWBONE PHOSPHATE,

—AND—

John Merryman & Co.'s Ammoniated Dissolved Bone.

TERMS CASH, OR CROP LIENS DUE FIRST NOVEMBER NEXT.

Planters will also be supplied on crop liens with Bulk Meat, Bacon, Fish, Corn, Oats, Hay, Flour, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Clover and Grass Seeds, etc., etc.

The CASH TRADE will also receive special attention. Address

A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta.

W. H. C. MICKELBERRY, late of Griffin, Ga.

jan5— dec1—d3w1m

"THE FARMERS' CHOICE"

FERTIL

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

THE BRIDAL.

Not a laugh was heard, nor a joyous note,
As our friend to the bridal we hurried;
Not a wit discharged his farewell shot
As the bachelor went to be married.

We married him quietly to save his fright,
Our heads from the sad sight turning;
And we sighed as we stood by the lamp's dim light
To think he was not more discerning.

To think that a bachelor free and bright,
And shy of the sex as we found him,
Should there at the altar, at dead of night,
Be caught in the snare that bound him!

Few and short were the words that we said,
Though of wine and cake partaking;
We escorted him home from the scene of dread,
While his knees were a-fully shaking.

Slowly and sadly we marched him down
From the first to the lowermost story;
And we never have heard or seen the poor man
Whom we left alone in his glory.

THE "REBS."

Calling the Officers' Roll of the Ex-Confederate Army.

Israel-Like Dispersion of the Heroes.

HARD TIMES IN THE RANKS.

Present Occupation of Jeff's Loyal League.

Pens and Ploughshares Superseding Rifles and Swords.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 5, 1873.

The leading officers in the rebel service who have survived the war and also seven years of self-dependence since the peace, should show in their example what the better men of the South may be about.

SOME CONFEDERATE NOTABILITIES.

General Kershaw, of South Carolina, is a lawyer in the quiet town of Camden, and is making a livelihood. Ex-Senator Chesnut is also a lawyer in the town of Camden, South Carolina, and makes a fair living. General D. H. Hill keeps a school at the town of Hillsborough, and meantime edits a periodical, published once a month, called the Land We Love. Makes a living. Ex-Senator Yulee, of Florida, has been connected with some railroad affairs in that State, and is in a moderate condition of prosperity. General William Mahone is at Lynchburg, Virginia, President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, and endeavoring to save it from the jaws of Tom Scott, who has flanked him by the Danville road and mooted connection of the same. Mahone was one of the first rebel officers to get on his feet, and he is a combination of Ancient Pistol and Cœur de Lion, mighty in words and energies. His road is in a much improved condition. Herschel V. Johnson, who ran on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas for the Vice-Presidency, is a planter in Jefferson county, Georgia, and was a candidate for the United States Senate. He is said to be somewhat moody and down-hearted. Forrest, the great cavalryman and ex-negro trader, has been a railroad president and livery stable keeper at Memphis, and sometimes appears to be

ON A "PERMANENT BASIS."

J. E. Bryant edits a newspaper at Savannah and acts with the Republican party. Joe Brown is fifty-five years old and is the Bismarck of Georgia. He is pretty rich—is worth anywhere between $100,000 and $3,000,000—and is President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. His State road connection is thought to be the strongest in the South, and Simon Cameron is said to be interested in it. Brown is an indefatigable worker, a good writer, fond of notoriety and plain in his ideas. General P. M. B. Young, a leading cavalry officer in the rebel army, is a planter at Cartersville, Ga., in moderate circumstances, and he has just been re-elected to Congress. Joe Johnston is thriving as a leading life insurance man at Savannah. He is growing old with composure. General Lafayette McLaws, who was quite celebrated during the war on the Confederate side, is the president of a confederate monument association and resides at Augusta, where he is a lawyer of moderate practice. The sons of Howell Cobb are farming, and get along tolerably since the decease of their father. Ben Hill, ex-Confederate, is practicing law at Atlanta, and is said to be the best lawyer in the State. He was a Senator of the Confederate States, and had a personal collision with Yancey.

Alexander H. Stephens lives near Crawfordville Ga., in a small and not very comfortable house, which he dignifies with the name of "Liberty Hall." He is charitable, and gives away all the excess he makes after providing for himself; and he writes long and abstract books showing how nothing ought to be as it is and what might have been the case had something else happened twelve years before. He is anxious to reappear in public life, and his recent visit to Atlanta was interpreted by Governor Smith's friends to be an electioneering campaign for the United States Senate. As I rode past Crawfordville a fat Georgian boy, who looked as if he had been eating chicken all his life, pointed out the direction of Stephens' house and said, "The greatest man in the United States lives yer." General Sibley, the inventor of the Sibley tent and the opponent of Canby on the plains of New Mexico during the rebellion, is now a brigadier general under the Khedive of Egypt, in company with his son, who is also an officer, and with Generals Rhett, Stone, Mott and others. These officers get about six thousand dollars a year. General Sibley's wife and married daughter reside at Atlanta, where his son-in law, John Stokes, is Supervisor of Pensions under the United States government.

Brigadier General J. H. Clanton, of Alabama, was the leading conservative in the State up to the time of his unfortunate rencontre with Nelson at Knoxville, Tennessee, where Clanton was killed. He resided at Montgomery, and was by many thought to be the head of the Ku-Klux. General C. H. Battle is an insurance agent at Tuskegee, Alabama, and is doing only moderately well. General E. M. Law, who is the best fighter Alabama produced, is president of a military institute at Yorkville, South Carolina, where he is snugly fixed. General E. M. Pettus, of Selma, is a lawyer in good practice, and was a prominent Democratic candidate for Governor for Alabama last year. General Grant, who was one of the half dozen brigadiers in the Confederate army originally appointed from Arkansas, became a Republican before the close of the war, and he now holds an office under

THE CLAYTON GOVERNMENT AT LITTLE ROCK.

General Albert Pike, a brigadier from Arkansas, is practicing law at Washington City, with ex-Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, and has just republished his delicate poems. General Pickett, who obtained $75,000 for the smallpox documents which were purchased by the War Department during the last political campaign, fluctuates between Washington City and Canada, and in the latter dominion he is said to have advertised for more documents, and to have undertaken to recover the great number of State papers which were secreted there during and after the war. This is about as queer a business as any Confederate officer has assumed. General Dick Taylor is probably the richest of the Confederate Generals, and is engaged in banking and other large operations in New Orleans, abetting Warmoth.

JAMES LONGSTREET

has a public position which suffices to maintain him and his numerous family. Beauregard is superintendent of street railways at New Orleans, with a good salary. General Hood has been a cotton factor and insurance agent at New Orleans, and makes out but tolerably well. Colonel Carter, of the rebel army, is now acting with Pinchback, and, like Longstreet, has been on all sides.

JEFF DAVIS

is president of the Carolina Insurance Company, at Memphis, under the patronage of Mr. Wick, whose bank recently went up when the Southern Security Company drew a check upon it for an unforeseen amount. Davis long resided at the Peabody Hotel, but has now moved into private quarters. He makes a respectable support. Simon B. Buckner is said to be in a thriving mercantile business, and to stand much better than the bulk of his associates. General John C. Breckinridge lives at Lexington, Ky., and was given an important place at one time by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He shows good nature and a quiet disposition, but no great bounce in these piping times of peace. Governor Isham G. Harris resides at Memphis, where he would have a very good worldly condition if he were not annoyed by some old lawsuits growing out of the war. Of the three Canadian commissioners from the Confederacy,

JAKE THOMPSON

is living in moderate circumstances at Memphis; Clement C. Clay is buried at Huntsville, where his property was pretty much torn up by Sherman, and George Sanders is supposed to be in New York city. General John T. Morgan, who is said to be the best orator in the South on the stump, is a lawyer at Selma, Ala., and doing fairly well. Gen. W. W. Allen, the cavalryman, is a planter near Montgomery, where his success has not been uniform. General James M. Withers, a West Pointer, is the editor of the Mobile Tribune, and was a candidate for mayor during the present year. General L. Pope Walker, ex-Secretary of War of the Confederate States, who avowed his intention to plant the rebel flag over Faneuil Hall six months after the war began, is practicing law with some success at Huntsville, Ala. Judge W. M. Brooks, President of the Secession Convention of Alabama, is a rather attenuated and wrinkled old gentleman at Selma; is a fine speaker, a prominent lawyer and a bitter conservative, like General Pettus. Major General Joseph Wheeler, commander of Wheeler's celebrated Confederate cavalry, and a West Pointer, has married a rich lady in Northern Alabama and lives at his ease, unwilling to call King George his uncle.

Gen. Polly Robinson, formerly of Hood's division, is a planter in Texas. General Harry Hayes, ex-Colonel of the Texas rangers, has married a lady of means, and has been once sheriff of New Orleans. Well fixed.

GENERAL CHEATHAM,

having made an unsuccessful run for Congress against Horace Maynard, has retired to private life, breathing scorn upon Andrew Johnson, who divided the democratic vote with him. Ex-Governor T. H. Watts, of Alabama, who was the Attorney General of the Confederate States, is a bitter conservative, practicing law at Montgomery with success. Ex-Governor Andrew B. Moore, of Alabama, is a planter, and not having much luck. The family of the late Benjamin Fitzpatrick, who was nominated on the ticket with Douglas for Vice-President in 1860, are all rich, large landholders, and inheriting the fruit of Fitzpatrick's thriftiness and long public occupation. The family of William H. Yancey resides on a farm near Montgomery, Alabama, and are in only moderate circumstances.

Yancey's tomb is a small affair. It is said that two of his sons are in Brazil, where they migrated at the close of the war. General Braxton Bragg lives at Mobile, and is superintendent of street railways, with a fair salary. Commodore Eben Farrand, who was a gallant officer and is a cordial man, keeps a hotel in the north of Alabama, at the town of Attala, and is said to be as poor as Job's turkey. General P. D. Roddy, who had a cavalry brigade, is a banker in New York, in good circumstances. General W. W. Hannon is a real estate agent in Texas. General M. L. Bonham, ex-Governor of South Carolina, is the agent of a Brooklyn (New York) life insurance company at Atlanta, and was beaten for tax collector at the late election. General A. Ranse Wright is the editor of the Augusta Daily Chronicle, and has just been elected to Congress by the Democrats.

ADMIRAL RAPHAEL SEMMES

is practicing law in Mobile and seems to be in good circumstances which leads gossiping folks to imagine that he must have saved some prize money. He is quite a favorite in that town, rather bitter in his feelings, and his son has just been elected to the Legislature. Semmes is hard on to sixty, and begins to feel the hand of time. Captain Maffatt, long of the Florida, is said to be in Europe. He has not made any display since the close of the war. Judah P. Benjamin has a good law practice in London, England, but his clients are nearly all Americans from the Southern States. Ex-Senator Robert M. T. Hunter has a poor farm on the Rappahannock river, in the sidewater part of Virginia, and is said to be dispirited, although his counsel is cheerful at all times and his intellect retains its full vigor.

Charles James Faulkner has been one of the most successful men in the Confederacy. He resides at Martinsburg, Va., and practices law at Shepherdstown and throughout the State of West Virginia. His income is about twenty thousand dollars a year. The sons of General Lee, as well as his nephew, Fitzhugh, are in fair circumstances, and Custis Lee is having all his father's success at Washington College. Robert Tyler, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and son of President John Tyler, is the editor of the Advertiser, the democratic State organ at Montgomery, Ala. Major General Henry D. Clayton is a lawyer at Clayton, Ala., and fairly successful. General Alpheus Baker lives at Eufaula Ala., and was defeated last time for Congressman at large. General A. R. Wright is a lawyer at Bainbridge, Ga., doing fairly, and was lately defeated for Congress by Colonel Whiteley. General S. A. M. Wood is a lawyer at Tuscaloosa, and he has been

GRAND MASTER OF THE MASONS,

so that his ordinary success was assured. Governor Mouton, President of the Secession Convention of Louisiana, lives at St. Landrey, and is moderately well off as a planter. Governor A. M. Roman is a planter at St. James, La. Most of the family of the late John Slidell still reside in Europe. Governor Tom Moore, of Louisiana, is a planter in Rapides parish, near Alexandria, and is well off. He is the man who used to examine packages of Northern newspapers, as they came out of the mails, for incendiary matter. General J. B. Walton, ex-Colonel of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, is an auctioneer, and not very flourishing. Ex-Governor Robert Wickliff, of Louisiana, practices law at Bayou Sara, is well off, and he voted for Grant. Paul Morphy, the chess-player, is a modest lawyer in New Orleans.

THE LEADING LAWYERS

in New Orleans are T. G. Semmes, cousin of Raphael, counsel for Governor Warmoth, and John A. Campbell, ex-assistant rebel Secretary of War. Semmes has a practice of $40,000 a year. Neville Soule practices law in New Orleans with moderate success. He is a son of Pierre Soule. Ex-Governor Paul O. Hebert is a planter at Ibraville, and spends most of his time in New York city. He has been a supporter of Warmouth of late. Robert Ould and Bradley Johnson, ex-Commissioner to exchange prisoners and ex-brigadier for Maryland, are among the leading lawyers at the Richmon bar. Mulford, the Federal Commissioner of Exchange, also resides at Richmond, and acts with the conservatives.

HENRY A. WISE

has a criminal practice in the Courts of Virginia. Ex-Governor Vance takes his defeat at the hands of Merrimon in bad sort; but it looks very much as if North Carolina was now irredeemably republican. Governor Moses, who has just ascended the sable throne of South Carolina, is, like Yulee, of Florida, (formerly Levi), of fine Hebrew stock in the South, immemorially resident there. As secretary to Governor Pickens, he raised the rebel flag over Moultrie in 1861. Duke William Gwinn has very valuable mining property in California, and is one of the unquenchable men of the Confederacy.

A gentleman connected with masonry in the South, who is in a position to hear from all parts of the late Confederacy, told me that the rebel officers of the rank of major and above who had survived the war, it was his belief that one-sixth had died since the peace; that another sixth were without visible means of support; that fully one-twelfth were occupying salaried positions such as insurance and mercantile agencies; that one-third were lawyers and politicians and one-third planters and small farmers.

A FARMER at Paxton, Illinois, thinks himself an ill-used man. He recently shipped 160 bushels of potatoes to Chicago, and received for them $10 40, nearly $50 having vanished in commission and freights.

In strict observance of the will of Stephen Girard, no clergyman, known to be such, is allowed to visit the college of his endowment. A gentleman of a clerical cut as to appearance once presented his pass to the janitor. The latter, taking him in from head to foot with one glance, said: "I cannot admit you, sir; you are a clergyman." "Indeed I am," said the visitor. "You can p... was the quiet reply.

J. J. FORD'S

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

AND

Blacksmi ths Shop,

Corner of Line and Prior Streets.

IN consequence of the steady and heavy increase of his business, J. J. FORD has been compelled to move to more commodious quarters. A large, two-story and conveniently arranged building, which has been built expressly for him, to be used in Manufacturing, Repairing and Painting.

Coaches,

Barouches,

Phætons,

Victorias,

Brets,

Rockaways,

Buggies,

Chariots,

Caleches,

Wagons, etc.

Having secured the services of

Experienced Mechanics,

and being prepared for all kinds of work done in a First-Class]

Carriage Manufactoring Establishment,

he respectfully invites a fair share of patronage from the public.]

In connection with his Carriage Factory, and in the same building he has ample arrangement for doing all kinds of

Blacksmiths' Work,

AND THAT IN THE BEST STYLE.

Situated as he now is, and having all necessary facilities, he is resolved to produce

Good Work,

AND AT PRICES THAT

Cannot be Surpassed

BY ANY MANUFACTURER IN THE CITY.

He respectfully invites the attention of the public to the fact that his is a

Home Institution!!

And he feels confident that the public will give him a [dec6-1m

NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Stifel & Preidler's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. O. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to us, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled. dec19-d3m J. STIFEL & L. PFEIFFER.

Select School for Boys.

PROF. J. A. RICHARDSON will open a Select School for Boys, on second floor over D. C. Townsend & Co., corner of Broad and Mitchell streets, on first Monday in January, 1873. For particulars address J. A. RICHARDSON, A. M., dec10-d1f Box 301 Atlanta.

Sterling's Southern Series

—OF—

Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as they are the only Purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—GENTLEMEN: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave with me, such examination as the limited amount of leasure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several public exhibitions, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While there ought not to be anything offensively sectional in our school literature, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the pages of these books so liberal a recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern independence will be soonest achieved by producing, as far as possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be pleased to see the books extensively used.

Respectfully yours, GUSTAVUS J. ORR, State School Commissioner.

ATLANTA, GA., May 24, 1872. aug3-dtf J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers, Macon, Georgia.

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS

BY THE

Blue Mountain ROute.

VIA

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive a Rome at 10 P M, making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving Selma at..... 9 35, and making close connections with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at

Meridian	4 45 P M
Jackson	12 00 Night.
Vicksburg	8 35 A M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at

Montgomery	9 35 A M
Mobile	7 20 P M
New Orleans	1 50 A M

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 5 30 A M train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 20 A M.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN B. PEOX, General Passenger Agent, Patona, Ala

R. G. BARNEY, General Superintendent.

RHAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent. jan6—dtf No. 4 Kimball House.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 50 A. M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 25 P. M
Leave Atlanta	8 00 P. M
Arrive at Montgomery	6 00 A. M
Leave Montgomery	8 40 P. M
Arrive at Mobile	7 30 A. M
Leave Montgomery	8 00 A. M
Arrive at Mobile	5 35 P. M
Leave Mobile	8 30 A. M
Arrive at New Orleans	2 25 P. M
Leave Mobile	5 45 P. M
Arrive at New Orleans	11 50 P. M

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Selma, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala. Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,

and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, also via Blue Mountain, or Selma, Rome and Dalton route.

246 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,

AVOIDING 634 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants. When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridge over Tensas and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the Road.

Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to

Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., Grenada, Okaloosa and Corinth, Miss.,

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Be checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

G. J. FORRACER, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.

G. JORDAN, Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs. july23—oct1—dec22-d1f

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cole's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrive at Duluth at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cole's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to connect with

Cumming Stages. Terms moderate. aug6—dtf

Reading Notices.

WHY has Sozodont become the standard Dentifrice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath. jan14-d1w&w1t

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" gives sure and almost immediate relief. jan14—d3t-tues-thurs-sat

DO NOT DESPAIR.—Your cough can be cured. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant is the remedy. Thousands attest its efficacy. Try it jan14—d1w&w1t

I WRITE you to certify that I have used DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR in my family with complete sucess.

J. W. D. BIRD, Chattahoochee, Florida. jan14—deod1w&w1t

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov12-d&w12w

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the seashore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. nov12-d&w12w

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's. nov30—d3m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct9—d1y New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP—SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally. dec25—deodly

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.30 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.30	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.40	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.45	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.32	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	9 00	A. M
Arrive Stone Mountain	7	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45 A M
Leaves Macon	7:35 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:35 P M
Arrives at Macon	7:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2:20 P M
Leaves Macon	10:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00 A M
Arrives at Macon	2:30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9:30 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5:35 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4:37 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4:35 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:15 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	1:00 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	9:15 A. M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.

Leaves Atlanta	4:15 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	9:07 P. M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN FROM DALTON.

Leaves Dalton	6:00 A M
Arrives in Atlanta	1:32 P M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	2:45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	8:25 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7:15 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8:30 A. M.
Leave Kingston	9:00 A. M
Arrive at Rome	10:00 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10:00 P. M.
Leave Kingston	1:30 P. M.
Arrive at Rome	3:05 P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:30	A M.	9:30 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:27	P M.	5:23 A M
Arrive Nashville	12:50	A M.	1:00 P M
Arrive McKenzie	8:30	A M.	8:30 P M
Arrive Memphis	2:10	P M.	2:25 A M
Arrive Little Rock			6:30 P M
Arrive Hickman	12:30	P M.	12:01 A M
Arrive Union City	10:30	A M.	10:30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12:00	noon.	12:00 M d t
Arrive St. Louis	10:15	P M.	9:50 A M
Arrive Louisville	8:40	A M.	9:55 P M

ALBERT B. WILKINS, Southeast Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrives at West Point	12 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 50 A M
Arrives at West Point	11 42 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West Point	2 25 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 16 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31 P M

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP

Is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary soap, buy it, you will use no other. Grocers have it.

WILLIAMS, LANGSTON & CRANE, nov26-2m Wholesale Agents.

CHOICE HOTEL,

Corner Broad and Bridge Streets.

ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

Situated in the business part of the city.

Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.

dec4-tf LEON A. CADY, Clerk.

IN the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of George W. Lay, in Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of George W. Lay, of Calhoun, in the county of Gordon in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district.

WM. J. CANTRELL, Assignee, dec31-d1w3w Calhoun, Ga.

Madison House.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, tourists and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. FISH & MORGAN, apr13—dtf Proprietors.

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first class style, and on moderate terms. dec6-dtf

BOB WHITE!

Bob White! Bob White!

Bob White! Bob White! Bob White!

SMOKING TOBACCO,

MANUFACTURED BY

Geo. W. Langhorne & Co.,

Lynchburg, Va.

Is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in the United States, and equal to the finest imported Cigars.

For richness and purity, it has no rival, having received,

Gold and Silver Medals, Diplomas, etc.,

at the State Fairs of Virginia, Louisiana and Texas. For sale by

MEADOR & BROS., R. F. MADDOX, BOROUGHS & WING, BEERMAN & KUHRT, W. L. HUBBARD & CO., B. L. DANN,

and tobacco dealers throughout the United States. nov20-d3m

FOR SALE.

Choice Hotel,

Rome, Ga.

The Cheapest Property in the State!!

THIS is one of the best pieces of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 35 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard Room. The size of the Lot is 113 feet on Broad street by 200 feet on Bridge street.

It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House.

The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property.

☞ Recent Improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order.

Apply to J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.

ALSO FOR SALE,

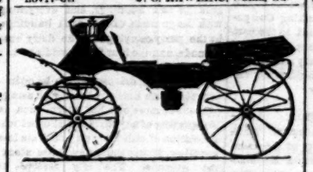
A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land.

I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 300 yards from the city limits and 1¼ miles from the Court House.

There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban Home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country.

This place will be sold very cheap for cash; or, with a reasonable addition for half cash and balance in one year. Address

nov17-dtf J. C. RAWLINS, Rome, Ga.



David McBride

SUCCESSOR TO

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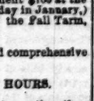

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(3.) My residence on Ivy street, with lot of one acre. Good water, fine grove and fruit, 9-room house in the dw